Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL XLIV....NO. 13,642. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CUBAN VICTORY REPORTED

More than a Thousand Spanish Soldiers Killed and Taken.

A BATTLE THAT LASTED FOUR HOURS

The Spanish Forces Said to Have Been Annihilated and a Quantity of Army Stores Captured.

TAMPA, Fla., May 12.—Private advices received here from the Cuban revolutionary leaders say a big battle was fought at Boryey, Province of Puerto Principe, between Gomez, the Cuban leader, and Salcedo, the Spanish commander. Gomez was victorious, annihilating the Spanish troops, killing and capturing more than a thousand men, and great quantities of ammunition and army stores. The battle lasted four hours and was hard fought.

Men from the plantations are joining the insurgents hourly. Fifty from the sugar plantations around Conselacion Del Sur, well armed with rifles, joined the revolutionists yesterday. The ranks of the insurgents are filling up from the small towns and plantations. All labor has been stopped in the province of Puerto Principe. Laborers are flocking to Gomez. Thousands are joining him. All work in the outlying provinces is at a standstill.

The Cuban patriots here are jubilant over the news.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 12.—An excited movement has been noticed among the prominent Cubans in this city. It was reported to-day by Cuban leaders here that upward of 100 carrier pigeons will be used by filibustering expeditions.

Two prominent young Cubans arrived in this city Saturday on the Mascotte from Havana. One is a son of Fabio Friere, a leading member of the Home Rule Party in Camaguey, and the other is Silvestre Anglada. It is rumored that they will join an expedition from some point in Florida.

A battle was fought by Gomez and Santocildes between Camaguey and Santiago on the 8th inst. It was hotly contested. The Spanish troops were defeated with 1,100 loss. The Cubans lost 400 Gomez continues his march through Camaguey.

The Government has committees collecting funds from business men and others in Havana. They only collected $20 in gold and $104 in silver in two days.

Fuentes, The New-York World reporter, was to have been sent out of the island on the 10th inst.

Dr. Inchaustegui, Surgeon General of the last revolution, and two sons and twenty men, have joined the insurgents near Ceibahuecae.

Several suspicious looking vessels are reported off Pinar del Rio and Santiago. It is supposed they are landing expeditions and arms.

GEN. CAMPOS STARTS WEST.

Thought that the Captain General Will Visit Manzanillo.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 12.—Captain General Martinez Campos left this city last evening, going westward. It is believed that he intends to visit Manzanillo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 4.—Spain is throwing troops into the province of Santiago at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 a week, but the insurrection is growing apace. For six weeks following the rising of Feb. 24 little progress was made by the daredevil patriots who took to the woods in squads of from a dozen to a score, and who lacked arms, ammunition, and intelligent leadership. Few of the whites who went out remained when they found themselves associated with bandits and shiftless blacks with mulatto leaders. The Government troops and Civil Guards suppressed incipient risings in Matanzas, Puerto Principe, and near Havana, and the better class of Cubans all over the island belittled the movement, and said the time was not ripe for another war.

In the eastern district alone did the men remain in the field and defy the mother country, but their numbers grew less instead of greater, and even their strongest supporters shook their heads and said that Cuba would never be free.

Within ten days the situation has completely changed, and in Cuban circles where there was no hope is now absolute confidence of ultimate success. The two Maceos, Antonio and José, after terrible hardships in the mountains and many narrow escapes from Spanish bullets, have reached the place from which insurgent operations are to be conducted, and have been joined by Maximo Gomez and José Marti, who eluded men-of-war on the sea and troops on the land. With these leaders at the front, there has been a rapid growth in all the insurgent bands in this province, and the concentration of forces in the vicinity of Jarahueca this week shows that Maceo now has 3,000 men with him, and there are nearly 2,000 others under arms in other parts of the province. José Maceo, with 800 men, is near Guantanamo, and Masso has 500 in the Manzanillo district, and there are half a dozen small bands scattered about on the north side and near the Puerto Principe line.

From this city 80 men left to join Maceo last Wednesday, and more are preparing to leave. Thirty of those who went were white and belonged to the best families here. One of them is a well-known physician. Another is the owner of two plantations and a son of one of the wealthiest men on the island. Others are professional and business men. All are armed with rifles and revolvers. Francisco Valientez, a Colonel in the late war, led them. Maceo sent a squad of mounted men to meet the recruits just outside of the city, and they are now with him.

After the conference with his chiefs at Jarahuico, in the mountains, twenty miles northeast of Songo, Maceo moved eastward, camping one night at Triompa plantation, and passing on toward Santa Ana, where he now is, with a force variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 men. Coulet's band of 1,000 men is with him. Maceo's movements have been in the direction of San Luis, the terminus of the railroad which runs from here. As Santa Ana is only ten miles away, the Government moved all available troops to San Luis, evidently expecting an attack upon that town. Four small, triangular forts have been built of planks, filled in with earth, in positions which command the approaches to the town. A rough breastwork of logs has been thrown up in front of the barracks. Nearly 1,000 Spanish troops are now at San Luis.

Songo, the terminal point of the branch of the railroad, is another danger spot, but the troops have been withdrawn from there to strengthen the garrison at San Luis, and it would not be surprising if Maceo swooped down upon Songo first. Cubans here say that Maceo will strike a strong blow within a few days, in order to let Cubans in other parts of the island know that he is here and means business.

Gov. Garrich sent for the brothers of some of the young Cubans who went away yesterday, and asked them if they knew of the matter in advance. One of them replied that he not only knew of it, but knew also that half the Cubans on the island talk of going to join Maceo before many days. Gen. Martinez Campos has been expected here for three days. The cutting of telegraph wires inland leaves all of the north coast cities outside of communication, and the Government is now talking about laying a cable around the island. The forces on the north and south sides of this province are compelled to act independently of each other, and a part of the Government plan is to have the forces act jointly. Troops are being pushed inland from Gibara to Hodguin and beyond, and from Manzanillo to Bayamo and north to meet the others and form a line across the island. All the recently arrived troops are sent away to carry out this plan, leaving very few men for garrison duty here and along the railroad. The Cuban residents say that Maceo is fully advised of this, and may decide to attempt to capture this, the second city of the island. Some color is given to this conjecture by the fact that Maceo has issued an order to all chiefs to gather in horses, as he desires to mount 1,000 men to form cavalry.

There are ten cases of yellow fever in the hospital here. The patients are all soldiers. About three die every week now from fever. At Guantanamo the hospital is full of soldiers. Most of them have an intermittent fever. Exposure to the night air and rain in the interior brings it on.

Manuel Fuentes, the young Cuban reporter, who was arrested at Guantanamo, is an American citizen. He is the son of a New-York family, and has lived in the United States since he was five years of age. When the war broke out he presented himself to the American Consul here and produced credentials from The New-York World. The Consul became security for two horses which Fuentes obtained, and with a negro guide he rode out and joined the insurgents. He has never returned the horses, and, so far as can be learned, has devoted his energies more to aiding the rebel cause than to obtaining news. He has been permitted to pass between the lines several times. Each time he has told such monumental lies about movements in the interior that he has been regarded as either a lunatic or a fool.

He was arrested on the steamer Mortura, coming from Guantanamo here. He boasted in the presence of several Spanish officers of having been with Maceo, Gomez, and Marti, and, after insulting the officers by ridiculing the Spanish army, he said he was engaged in purchasing arms and ammunition for the Cubans. Finally the Captain of the steamer ordered him off at Caimanera, the port of Guantanamo. Besides the incendiary talk, the Government charges him with having furnished horses to the insurgents. He is now at El Toro, the fortness at Caimanera. The American Consul is waiting for an official notice of the arrest before taking action.

The American residents have taken up a subscription for food and clothing for Bolton and Richelieu, the two American sailors, who were released from jail, but are detained here indefinitely pending their trial. J. FRANK CLARK.

GOV. TURNEY HANGED IN EFFIGY

Citizens of Tennessee Express Their Contempt for the Work of a Partisan Committee.

ERWIN, Tenn., May 12.—The people of Unicoi County, in the eastern part of the State, last night hanged and burned Gov. Turney in effigy here. This was done because the alleged partisan investigating committee threw out ten of the twelve districts in this county, three-fourths of the vote of the county being for Evans. As a method of showing disapproval of the proceedings, and their contempt for Turney, the people decided to burn Gov. Turney in effigy.

A gallows was erected at Erwin, and a dummy was procured and dressed as much after the fashion of the Governor as possible, and the ceremony of hanging him in effigy was gone through with, the Sheriff of the county officiating. After the drop fell, the effigy was saturated with kerosene and a match applied. One of the participants acted as minister, and the "Governor" was asked if he "had anything to say why he should not be hanged by the outraged people."

A discourse was then delivered, in which the counting out deed was denounced. There were many women and children present, and the affair passed off in a very orderly way. It was explained by the leaders that this was the only way that the people had of expressing their indignation adequately.

SUNDAY GOLF CONTEST PUT OFF

Arrest of Hempstead Players Has Caused Great Indignation—A Petition for the Sheriff's Removal.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 12.—The golf contest which was to have taken place on the Meadow Brock Club golf greens to-day was postponed until the final settlement of the trouble which originated several days ago, when two of the members were arrested and warrants were sworn out for several others for playing golf on Sunday.

The arrest of the players is denounced by both the club members and influential residents of the vicinity as an outrage. A petition will undoubtedly be circulated and sent to Sheriff Dahl of Queens City for the immediate revomal of Deputy Sheriff Joseph Smith, who made the arrests.

Smith has warrants out for James F. D. Lanier, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Frank Hitchcock, and several others under fictitious names, he being unable to get the right names.

BLACK BASS IN LAKE HOPATCONG

All the Lakes and Streams of Northern New-Jersey to be Stocked.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 12.—State Fish Commissioner H. P. Frothingham took 11,000 black bass from a pond which he leased near Mount Arlington, not far from Lake Hopatcong, and placed them in the lake a few days ago. The pond is still full of the fish, and these will be allowed to remain. It is thought that next year there will be enough to stock many of the lakes and streams of Northern New-Jersey.

When the Commissioner rented the pond a year ago, and introduced the black bass, he was laughed at, as he provided no protection for the fish except notices for fishermen to keep away. He thinks the signs were sufficient, and that, instead of having all the original fish caught before the spawning season, as was predicted would be the case, all of them are still in the pond.

Cardinal Gibbons Going to Rome.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12.—Cardinal Gibbons will leave Baltimore to-morrow, and will not return to the archiepiscopal residence for several months. He will go to Boston to attend the celebration of the golden jubilee of Archbishop Williams, and, it is expected, will preach the sermon. From Boston, his Eminence will go to New-York and take a steamer for Havre, France, on May 18, and go thence directly to Rome. He will be accompanied abroad by Bishop Foley of Detroit, the Rev. C. F. Thomas, rector of the Baltimore Cathedral, and the Rev. J. R. Slattery of St. Joseph's Seminary.

Jersey City Explorers Go Dry.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 12.—In accordance with the conditions which have prevailed in Jersey City for several weeks, the saloons were not open to-day, and the detectives could find no violations of the law. Thirsty residents, however, found it was an easy trip across the line into Hoboken or into the towns in North Hudson, but when they got there there was nothing to be had.

A Costly Theatre for Students.

LATROBE, Penn., May 12.—By far the handsomest small theatre in this part of the State will soon be erected at St. Vincent's Abbey, Latrobe. It is to be for the amusement of the students attending that school, for their private literary societies and commencements. The theatre will have seating room sufficient for the scholars, their parents, and friends. The cost is to be $100,000.

Commissioner Parker's Tour.

Police Commissioner Andrew Parker visited the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening, and carefully inspected the dormitories, drill room, and lockup. Police Capt. Pickett accompanied him through the building. Mr. Parker said he intended to visit all the police stations.

IS AIMED AT COL. WARING

Attempt to Get a Law to Allow Storing of Trucks in the Street.

ALREADY THROUGH THE SENATE

Should It Pass in the Assembly Gov. Morton Will Be Strongly Urged to Veto It—Backed by Wealthy Men.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—There is an attempt on the part of certain legislators here to nullify Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring's recent efforts against those who obstruct the streets of New-York City with trucks at night. In the rush of business incident to the closing days of the session, the bill with this object in view has attracted little attention. The Senate has passed the measure. An attempt will be made to rush it through the Assembly early this week. This may be done, but if it is, this is one of the measures which Gov. Morton may well scrutinize closely before he signs it.

The methods which have been employed to put this bill where it is give ample evidence that the opponents of any real reform in New-York City of a practical nature are watching with sleepless eyes.

The measure was introduced by Tammany Senator Timothy D. Sullivan last Monday night. It is an innocent-looking thing on its face, and its title does not reveal anything as to its intent. It is known as Senate Bill 1,367, and in its title proposes "To amend Subdivision 4 of Section 86 of Chapter 410 of the laws of 1882, entitled an act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting the public interests in the City of New-York." It was introduced last Monday night, and under a unanimous consent was rushed to a second reading, ordered placed on the calendar for third reading, and printed. It went to no committee. On Thursday, which was the earliest date under the Constitution when it could be on the calendar for third reading, it was there. On Friday, when there were numerous Senators absent, it had a third reading and passed.

The bill proposes to take the power of prohibition which the Street Cleaning Commissioner has out of his hands and vest in the Mayor the power of licensing the storage of trucks in the streets. It is proposed to make the law read as follows:

To prevent encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets and highways, roads and public places, not including parks, and to authorize and require the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the same, but they shall have no power to authorize the placing or continuing of any encroachment or obstruction upon any street or sidewalks, except the temporary occupation thereof during the erection or repair of a building or a lot opposite the same, but may authorize the temporary occupation of a portion of a street during the night time, holidays, and Sundays only by trucks belonging to actual residents of the City of New-York; such authorization shall be given only by a resolution, approved by the Mayor, said permit to last one year, and the person so licensed shall keep clean that portion of the street occupied by the said truck as licensed, and shall be subject to such rules and conditions as the Mayor shall from time to time prescribe, but no such resolution shall become operative until and unless the owner or lessee of the building or lot opposite which it is proposed to authorize a truck to stand, shall have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council a written consent to such occupancy of said street, and any such consent may at any time be revoked by the Mayor, in his discretion, on complaint, or by such owner or lessee or his successor in interest, whereupon the authorization herein provided for shall cease to be operative.

This proposed authorization of the use of the streets by truck owners, however proper the license methods may seem, is said to be simply a slap at Commissioner Waring, who has aroused the antagonism of such people as have found it convenient to obstruct the streets, rent free, with their trucks. It is a proposed curtailing of his authority, which would be denounced by those who indorse his action in trying to rid New-York City of one of its most matter-of-fact nuisances. If it is passed in the Assembly Gov. Morton will be strongly urged to veto it.

WHAT COL. WARING HAS DONE.

Few Trucks Where Not Long Ago There Were Thousands.

East of Third Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street there were less than fifty trucks standing in the side streets yesterday. Little more than two months ago more than 4,000 vehicles would have been found in these thoroughfares on a Sunday.

Most of the trucks which were absent had been housed in spite of the clamor that was raised when Col. Waring began his crusade against street blockades, and there were indications that there was ample room for parking all vehicles for which at present there are no accommodations in stables and other places.

On the site of the American Institute many trucks and wagons were stowed away in systematic fashion, so that when wanted for use they can as readily be removed as from a building, and further up town were several places where such packing is done without trouble.

Thomas F. Galway, Clerk of Incumbrances of the Department of Street Cleaning, who is familiar with all laws relating to the use of the streets by owners of vehicles, said:

"If it becomes a law, all that has been done by this department toward giving the citizens cleared streets will go for naught. They will gradually become impassable again.

"The new bill authorizes trucks to stand in the streets in front of their owners' property or property he leases. Subterfuge and scheming will enable any owner or lessee of property with the slightest equity in a vehicle to allow it to stand in the street, so that in time all the vehicles which have been put off the streets will be back again.

"If the bill should reach the Governor, he will assume a grave responsibility in signing it. Some of the features of the nuisances of packing trucks in the streets are not thoroughly understood by the public. The general idea is that they ought to be kept out of the streets because of the obstruction they present to ordinary traffic, and the delay and danger they bring to fire apparatus summoned to duty. Delay may mean loss of life. Danger comes in the finding of a barrier to progress by an engine or hook and ladder apparatus at full speed.

"Only dwellers in neighborhoods where vehicles are laid up in yards appreciate the moral and sanitary reasons for getting rid of these wheeled squatters. The vehicles were not only open-air latrines which forbade decency, but rendezvous for the idle and vicious, and convenient al fresco retreats for bummers. They impeded the proper cleaning of the streets, with the result of each stand reeking from accumulations. That relief was found when the vehicles were removed is evidenced in the many letters of gratitude received at the department's headquarters. Before the raids there were just as many letters of complaint and expostulation.

"The men who are pushing the bill are wealthy. The President of the Truck Owners' Association is W. H. McDonald, who has made a fortune in the trucking business, and with him are associated many men who are prepared to see the measure reach the Governor at any cost.

"The idea of Col. Waring is that there shall not be a single vehicle of any sort left in the street after the horses are taken from it. The present law allows public trucks, junk wagons, express wagons, and licensed vendors' vehicles to remain on the streets, but they must have a Mayor's license and a permit from the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and the written permission of the owner or lessee of the premises before which they are left, and, besides, the street under the vehicle and six feet both front and rear must be kept clean.

"The bill is pushed by Senator Sullivan and Assemblyman Corrigan. If it becomes a law the streets of this city would rapidly become what they were in the days when Aldermen gave the permits for stationing vehicles in the thoroughfares. There would not be the present restriction against a permit for a street where there is a surface car track or a church or public building.

"See what has been done since about March 26. There are from 35,000 to 45,000 vehicles in the city, and of their owners at least 90 per cent. have been made, in one way or another, by the Department of Street Cleaning to feel that there is a law which they must respect. More than 800 permits have been revoked, and up to May 8 nearly $10,000 has been paid into the City Treasury in 'redemption' charges, which are really fines on vehicles found in contravention and seized. The fines are $5, $7.50, and $10 for vehicles for first, second, and third offenses, and $2 for pushcarts. The amount collected is twice the cost of the maintenance of the three seizure yards, and the pay of the raiding parties, in other words, half clear profit, which may be applied to street-cleaning purposes.

"Much of the trouble of the department has been with the vehicles of grocers, butchers, and others, which have under no law, ordinance, or custom, a right to stand anywhere in the public streets. But to secure themselves, they took out Mayor's licenses and obtained permits thereon. We are revoking these permits as fast as possible.

"The root of the trouble was a desire to avoid the cost of stabling. The excuse was made that New-York could not furnish accommodations to house all its vehicles, but look at the streets now. Necessity has compelled the finding of such accommodation. If the police did their duty there would be no more trouble, as Chapter 1,936 of the Consolidation act makes it punishable by fine and imprisonment for misdemeanor to obstruct the streets with vehicles.,

"There are no exemptions unless the vehicle is standing under the conditions of the permit of the Street-Cleaning Department. We are going, as soon as possible, to return to the principle of one truck for each permit holder and no more. The contention that public cartmen have the right to station their vehicles in front of their own or leased premises is wiped out by Chapter 269 of the street-cleaning law of 1892."

A story that Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner C. K. Moore had tendered his resignation to Col. Waring was denied yesterday.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Vice Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, present Commander of the Loyal Legion, a one-armed veteran of the civil war, took a long drive with Col. Waring on Saturday afternoon.

The Colonel drove over a long stretch of thoroughfare in the east side tenement-house district, and pointed out what had been done under his administration in the way of keeping a troublesome section of the city clean. Gen. Fairchild expressed himself as highly pleased.

THE COLD PART OF A BIG STORM

A Drop of 28 Degrees in New-York's Temperature in Twenty-four Hours—Fierce Gales Down the Bay.

The cold wave that Forecaster Dunn has been prophesying reached New-York City early yesterday morning. After 12 o'clock Saturday night the temperature began to fall rapidly, accompanied by a steady drizzle. Up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there had been a decline of 28 degrees in temperature in New-York in twenty-four hours.

The wind was blowing so fiercely down the harbor last night that it was impossible for the health authorities to board incoming vessels.

A war ship, supposed to be the Cincinnati, passed in at 10:20 P. M. The Old Dominion steamship Roanoke had to anchor until this morning.

The cold wave was a part of the big storm that began some days ago, away up in the Northwest, and swept over the great lakes. Yesterday the storm of rain and wind was passing along the St. Lawrence Valley, proceeding in a northeasterly direction. During the early part of the day there was rain all over New-York State and through New-England. The storm did not extend below this State and the northern part of New-Jersey.

A good strong wind made the rain very uncomfortable. The wind blew here from the northwest, and its greatest velocity was thirty-two miles an hour, which was at 9 A. M.

The lowest temperature recorded at the Weather Bureau yesterday was 44° Fahrenheit. The decline in the temperature throughout the day is shown by the successive records on Park Row. At 3 A. M. the thermometer registered 68°; at 6 A. M., 66°; at 9 A. M., 50°; at noon, 49°; at 3:30 P. M., 48°. The figures for the corresponding day last year were: 3 A. M., 52°; 6 A. M., 52°; 9 A. M., 60°; noon, 70°; 3:30 P. M., 75°; 6 P. M., 68°; 9 P. M., 63°; midnight, 61°.

The welcome announcement was made yesterday by Mr. Dunn that the cold spell would last in New-York two or three days, combined with fine, bracing weather.

The sudden change in temperature and the rain prevented travel to Coney Island and the other nearby pleasure resorts. Open cars were run on the surface roads in New-York and Brooklyn, but they were poorly patronized. The storm also had a severe effect on the attendance on the morning services in the churches.

The cold "snap" banished the premature straw hats, brought out overcoats—Winter overcoats in many cases—and made Sunday largely a stay-at-home day. It cleared off in the west at 5 P. M., and the air was bracing, with a galloping breeze.

FROSTY WEATHER IN THE WEST

Damage to Crops in Nebraska, Kansas, and Elsewhere.

OMAHA, Neb., May 12.—There was a heavier fall of frost in Nebraska and Western Iowa last night than Friday night. Gardens were damaged to some extent, and fruit also in some sections. Corn and other cereals were not injured.

WICHITA, Kan., May 12.—A light frost last night is reported throughout this section. Vegetables and tender grass were injured slightly, but no damage was done to other crops.

MONTEVIDEO, Minn., May 12.—A heavy frost is reported all over Chippewa County. It is feared that much damage has been done not only to fruits, but also to young flax. It is much colder to-night, with every prospect of another hard frost.

MADISON, Wis., May 12.—There were killing frosts last night in the northern portion of the State. In the southern and western parts the frost was light and caused but little, if any, damage. To-night a clear sky and dropping thermometer cause much apprehension.

LANSING, Mich., May 12.—The mercury recorded a drop from 91° Friday to 28° this morning. Owing to a clouded sky the damage was reduced to a minimum. Weather Observer Schneider thinks that wheat and oats are all right, but that market gardening and the fruit crop must have suffered.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 12.—Reports received to-night show heavy frosts throughout the State last night. Much damage was done to early vegetables, fruit, and corn in low places. Some corn will require replanting. Another frost is expected to-night.

Snowing Up the State.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 12.—It snowed here this evening. The air is very cold to-night, and fears of a frost are general.

Charged with Incendiarism.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—The old Quinnipiac Rink, on Grand Avenue, corner of Bright Street, was damaged by fire this morning. The building is owned and occupied by James McLay, Jr., carriage maker. Mr. McLay estimates his loss at from $5,000 to $6,000. A watchman named Hurd is under arrest on suspicion of having set the building on fire. An attempt was made to burn the building a year or more ago, and Hurd was arrested then for setting the fire, but the case never came to trial.

Swam for a Ball and Drowned.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. May 12—A party of young men came to this city from New-York this afternoon to play ball near the Communipaw shore. While the last inning was being played the ball was knocked into the water.

Robert Spellman, nineteen years old, of 23 Prince Street, New-York, swam out after it. He was seized with cramps and drowned. His brother came to this city and recovered the body.

COL. FELLOWS DECEIVED

False Information About Burbridge Before McLaughlin's Trial.

IT WAS BROUGHT BY A DETECTIVE

The District Attorney Paid Peculiar Attention to Burbridge in His Summing Up.

MR. SCOTT SUMMONED BY JUDGE BARRETT

His Secret Statement May Be Acted on To-day—Burbridge Denies, and Makes Counter Charges.

The District Attorney's office does not seem to have been well served in its first investigation of the character and antecedents of James E. Burbridge, one of the two jurors who voted for the acquittal of Inspector McLaughlin. A detective who was sent to East Eighty-fifth Street to verify Burbridge's answers as a talesman brought back information since discovered to be completely at variance with the real facts.

Yet enough was known to the prosecuting counsel to make Col. Fellows in his address to the jury single out Burbridge by name as he asked the question: "Is there a reasonable doubt, Mr. Burbridge?"

It is curious that the same question was repeated in the same emphatic manner to one other juror only, who happened to be Mr. Stein, Burbridge's companion in obstinacy.

Although the jury has been formally discharged, Justice Barrett is still engaged in considering the accusations made by William Scott, Juror No. 8, who made the secret charge against Juror Burbridge, the nature of which he at present refuses to disclose. Mr. Scott received a message from Justice Barrett yesterday, asking him to appear in court to-day.

Juror Herman Stern, who was found at his home, 184 East Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday, by a reporter for The New-York Times, said that he had seen the document drawn up by Mr. Scott and had read it hurriedly. It covered a large sheet of foolscap, closely written, and referred to some statement alleged to have been made by Burbridge in Scott's hearing to the effect that he would soon be rich or a pauper.

Mr. Stern added, in regard to other phases of the trial:

"I was the only reasonable man on the jury after we retired to consider our verdict, because I was ready to discuss all sides of the case. All the others had their minds made up either one way or the other.

"Burbridge seemed to me a very quiet man, though I had little or nothing to say to him throughout the trial and the time spent in getting the remaining members of the jury except to bid him 'Good morning.'

"There was some talk about the keyhole of the door which opened on the courtroom. It was begun, to the best of my recollection, by Charles A. Stein. While the other jurors were discussing the verdict, Mr. Stein looked through the keyhole, and could see the interior of the courtroom until one of the attendants outside placed his body flat against the opening.

"Mr. Stein then asked for a pin or a pen, I am not sure which, to poke through the keyhole in order to get the attendant to move away. Some other members of the jury went over to where he was standing, and I do not know what happened after that."

The reference to the keyhole was in answer to a question put to Mr. Stern as to whether he had seen any of the jurors thrusting a marked toothpick through the aperture. Some bystander, who was not a court attendant, had pulled out a toothpick apparently crossed by three transverse strokes of ink, with the letter "C" between two of them.

As the toothpick incident occurred immediately after the first ballot had been taken, it is supposed by some persons that the "C" stood for "conviction," and the three transverse strokes for the three votes which were cast for acquittal. Mr. Stern did not think that there was any foundation in fact for this theory, so far as he could judge.

James E. Burbridge was at his sister's house, 251 East Eighty-fifth Street, where he lives, yesterday afternoon when the reporter called. He acknowledged that it was true that he had to borrow 20 cents from a court attendant on the day he was sworn as a juror in order to pay to get shaved.

"I had no expectation of being put on that jury," he said, so that I had no money with me. I thought that as soon as the prosecution learned that I was a contractor I would be excused.

"At the same time, I have never done work for the city directly, though I have often done it indirectly as a sub-contractor. My work has been cellar excavating and rock blasting, and I have often had to apply for permits to the Public Works Department. There is little or nothing in such work to bring a man into contact with the police force.

"As soon as I found that I was to be on the jury, I went home for money and clothes, which I obtained. What the nature of the charge is which Scott has made against me I cannot imagine. The word 'money' was not mentioned by me from the moment I sat in the jury box until the trial was ended.

"The other members of the jury, with the exception of Stein and Stern, would hear no arguments on any side but one. It is not true that I would not discuss the case; I talked until I was tired, but the nine of them did nothing but jump on me every time I opened my mouth.

"The first night of the trial there was a conference in one of the bedrooms between Ortgies, Henley, Scott, and Schaefer, and from that time everything seemed to be settled.

"After we had retired to consider our verdict, Stein would say to me occasionally, 'I'll go with them for a while for quietness sake.' Then Pelihan or Henley would take Stein to one side and talk to him until everything appeared to be settled, when the trouble would begin all over again.

"I did say something about throwing Scott out of the window when he said to Stein, 'Do you want to go State prison like him?'—meaning me. I thought the jury-room was no place to threaten a man, and I think so still.

"What seemed most to annoy the ten jurors who were for conviction was my walking about the room while they were writing or making notes of questions to ask Justice Barrett.

"There is nothing in the toothpick story, in my opinion. I heard Stein say something about being able to see the Judge sitting in the courtroom, and then heard him complain that an attendant had blocked the keyhole by putting his body before it. Stein asked for a pin or a pen to stick through the keyhole, but my attention was attracted by something else just at that moment, so I did not follow the matter up and did not see the end of it."

Mr. Burbridge said that he had no law suits on hand at present, and expected no large sums of money, except what was owing to him on small uncollected bills. He complained that men from the District Attorney's office had visited his house yesterday in order to examine the tools in his cellar.

Mr. Stein denied himself to reporters yesterday, though repeated attempts to see him were made.

William Scott, the author of the mysterious document, when seen, in his home, 33 West Sixty-third Street, yesterday, talked freely about everything connected with the McLaughlin trial except the contents of the paper which he had written.

"I wrote it during the time that we were considering our verdict," he said, "and I do not care to speak about it beyond the fact that it is now in responsible hands. It may amount to a great deal, or it may amount to nothing, and in either case it would be unwise for me to talk about it. It is true that I am to see Justice Barrett to-morrow in connection with it."

Mr. Scott said that the admissions of Burbridge and Stein showed that they were wholly unfit for places in the jury box in such an important trial. Burbridge, he said, took the stand that Seagrist was a man "with money to burn"; that he had given money to McLaughlin or Burns without any need for doing so, and that whether he had paid the money or not, no crime had been committeed, because the permit was all that he needed to carry on his work.

"He made this statement in the hearing of several other jurors besides myself," continued Mr. Scott, "yet refused to find McLaughlin guilty."

"Stein for his part acknowledged that Burns had received the money, but refused to acknowledge that Burns's action made McLaughlin guilty of extortion. I told him that if he paid his own rent to an agent and got his receipt for the amount, the agent might bolt with the money and yet the landlord could not recover against the receipt of his authorized agent. Stein had nothing to say to this, yet stuck to his verdict of acquittal."

Mr. Scott said he did not believe there was anything serious in the toothpick matter, except that Stein showed his unfitness for his place by lurking and looking through the keyhole when he should have been considering his verdict. Mr. Scott did not see Mr. Stein thrusting a toothpick through the keyhole, though he remembered the circumstances which led up to that action by somebody.

"The public is in error about one thing," Mr. Scott also said. "During all the time we were locked up we never saw a newspaper, daily or weekly. An impression prevails that we had newspapers with the parts relating to the trial cut out, but this was not the case.

"So far as my observation went Capt. Ricketts and his six deputies were absolutely faithful to their trust. At no time could two jurors be together unless in the presence of a court attendant. Such a conference, as you say Mr. Burbridge describes was absolutely impossible and never took place. What he says about threatening to throw me out of the window is substantially true, as well as the reason for his saying so. We could not get on with Burbridge at all, and during the discussion over the verdict he frequently called us liars."

Justice Barrett said last night that he hoped the public would not be discouraged at the result of the first McLaughlin trial.

The fault, in Justice Barrett's opinion, did not lie either with the jury system or with the jury laws, but with the respectable and intelligent jurors who perjured themselves in order to escape irksome jury duty.

There was nothing in the present law to prevent men from reading the newspapers and even from forming opinions on what they read. It was the forming of such an opinion as would prevent a juror from fairly weighing the evidence presented in court and from giving a just verdict thereon which incapacitated a talesman from serving.

Justice Barrett also said that he felt deeply the privations which jurors had to endure in such cases, and that he for his part was inclined to relax the necessary restrictions as much as possible. He had even considered the possibility of releasing the jurors on their honor after they were sworn and to postpone locking them up until the trial had actually begun.

The length of time consumed in getting a jury together to try such a case was inevitable, and Justice Barrett trusted that the jury system would be rescued from unmerited animadversion by a revival of public spirit among the talesmen brought forward to try such cases.

It was learned yesterday on the authority of one of the counsel for the prosecution that the legal restriction which prevented a talesman from serving on a jury unless he had $250 of personal property clear of incumbrance might de enforced in the forthcoming McLaughlin trial, and that the application of this rule to the case of James E. Burbridge was seriously considered before the actual trial began and was only rejected because it might have seemed to savor of partiality.

EXPLOSION UNDER AN EXPRESS

Gas Was Being Pumped into a Car of the Washington Train in Jersey City When the Pipe Burst.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 12.—The Washington train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which leaves Jersey City at 9:15 o'clock, had been made up last night, and gas was being pumped into the receiver of the Pullman palace car Tagus, which goes through to Tampa, Fla. There were no passengers in any of the cars, and the only persons in the Tagus were John Bryant and A. J. Clark, colored porters.

The rubber pipe which carried the gas to the receiver broke, the gas poured out, and there was a loud explosion. Every pane of glass in the Tagus, and windows in the other cars of the train, were broken. How the gas was ignited could not be ascertained.

John Bryant, one of the porters, was thrown from his seat, and one of his hands was slightly burned.

The gas which poured from the broken pipe burned until it could be shut off.

There were very few passengers in the train shed at the time. About twenty of them were hurrying to catch a local train on another track. They ran back to the waiting room in great excitement.

A new train was made up and sent off just three minutes late. The damage is estimated at $500.

SUPPOSED A TROLLEY CAR DID IT

Brooklyn Man Found Unconscious with Both Feet Crushed.

Gustav Stein, twenty years old, of 350 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, was found unconscious in the gutter at 1,306 Myrtle Avenue last night. The police summoned an ambulance Surgeon from St. Catharine's Hospital.

The man's feet were badly crushed. He was taken to the hospital, where his feet were amputated.

It is presumed that he met with the accident by being run over by a Myrtle Avenue trolley car. As the man was unconscious last evening, it was impossible to learn how the accident happened. An investigation is being made.

Pilot Boat in Collision.

STAPLETON, S. I., May 12.—The pilot boat James Stafford, No. 18, was coming to her anchorage off Stapleton Saturday night, when she collided with the German bark Anna, lying at anchor.

A part of the Anna's rail was carried away by the bowsprit of the Stafford and her yawl was cut in two. The pilot boat sustained only slight damage.

Husband and Wife Die the Same Day.

Edmon Blankman and his wife Annie died at their home, 206 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Saturday. Mr. Blankman was sixty-five years old. He was a lawyer, but had not been in active business for several years. His death was caused by heart disease. Mrs. Blankman died a few hours later from cancer. She was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Platt Has a Day of Rest.

Thomas C. Platt had a quiet Sunday yesterday. He expected Senator O'Connor to come down from Binghamton to consult with him about the Police Reorganization bill, but Senator O'Connor disappointed him.

"Depew" Ronan Selling Tea.

Thomas Ronan, "The Depew of the Bowery," has a job at last. After being promised places in four different city departments he has obtained a place as salesman in an up-town tea store at $3 a day.

Second Battery at Van Cortlandt Park.

The Second Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., had a gloomy day at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. Capt. Wilson drilled the battery during the afternoon, in preparation for to-day's inspection by Gen. McLewee.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON

Of Five Men in the Water, All But Frank Reid Were Saved.

CATBOAT OVERTURNED BY BRIDGE

Two Fishermen Went to Rescue Its Three Occupants, and They, Too, Had Narrow Escapes From Death.

James White and Conrad Creed of Morris Avenue, Fordham, and Frank Reid of King's Bridge and High Bridge Roads, Fordham, all about nineteen years old, started in a catboat at 2 o'clock yesterday morning from Seely's float at Fordham Heights, Harlem River, for a two days' cruise up the Hudson. Reid owned the boat and was at the tiller. They sailed northward along the Harlem, reaching Spuyten Duyvil about 3 A. M.

As they were nearing the drawbridge of the branch of the New-York Central Railroad across the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the tide caught the boat and carried it against the draw, which was too low to allow the mast to pass.

The stick struck the drawbridge and overturned the boat, which was a twenty-six-footer.

All three of its occupants were thrown into the water, but managed to seize the timbers of the piling next the draw. The river was lined with fishermen, who came up late Saturday night and fished all night, and the cries of the boys brought a crowd to the bridge.

Two men jumped into a skiff tied to the boathouse, just inside the trestle work, and went to their rescue. White and Creed got safely into the boat, but Reid, in climbing in, put all his weight on one of the gunwales, upsetting everybody, including the two fishermen, into the water. All but White were caught by the tide and swept, clinging to the boat, into the Hudson. White caught again to the piling, and was pulled up through the ties.

Disheartened by the failure of the two fishermen, the crowd on the railroad track hesitated to send out another boat, though there were a dozen skiffs at hand and plenty to man them. The cries of the men in the water could be heard through the fog as they were carried rap

WHAT DID ST. PAUL MEAN

Two Preachers with Opposite Views As to the Resurrection.

THE GRAVE TEMPORARY OR ETERNAL

Father McMahon Says that, as Christ Arose, Man Will Arise —Mr. Tyler's Belief in Purification.

High mass was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy. The Rev. Patrick Daly acted as deacon, and the Rev. William J. B. Daly as sub-deacon.

The Rev. Joseph H. McMahon preached a sermon on the doctrine of the Resurrection, in which he argued, on the authority of St. Paul, in his first epistle to the Corinthians, Chapter 15, that all men will rise from the dead with the same bodies they had in this life. The text was:

"Now, if Christ be preached that He rose again from the dead, how do some of you say that there is no resurrection of the dead? But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then Christ is not risen again; then is our preaching vain and your faith is vain."

Father McMahon said: "We must not let Easter pass without considering our personal participation in the joy of the risen Lord, because to us that is all in all. It is so intimately bound up with the truth of the resurrection that if one or the other be denied, both must collapse. If Christ is risen, then we are to rise; if He is not risen, we are not to rise. So that our personal joy, our personal glorification, is intimately connected with Christ's resurrection from the dead.

"It is a matter of great regret that some who call themselves Christians should be not only so utterly devoid of all sense of logic, but all sense of shame, as to deny the resurrection of the dead. Some have advanced so far as to deny the reality of Christ's corporal resurrection from the dead. In the fatality of their sophistry they destroy, or endeavor to make obscure, the reality of the corporal resurrection of Jesus Christ. By doing so they stultify themselves and blaspheme God. They are entitled to no consideration, except so far as they are entitled to our mercy and our prayers.

"But it is not a matter of surprise to find some who call themselves Christians deny the resurrection of Christ. This whole chapter of St. Paul's Epistle was directed against Christians who denied the resurrection of Christ. All through the history of the Church heretics have arisen who, while admitting the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and admitting the doctrine of the corporal resurrection of Christ, have, nevertheless, persistently denied the resurrection of the bodies of men. Hence it was that St. Paul, St. John, St. Augustine, Tertullian and other doctors of the Church were called upon to denounce them.

"The Socinians denied the resurrection of the body while admitting the immortality of the soul, and in our own days the Anabaptists and others professing to be Christians deny the resurrection of the flesh. Therefore, as evil communications corrupt good morals, you should be on your guard against those who deny the resurrection of the body.

"In the Apostles' Creed we profess our belief in that doctrine, and in the Nicene Creed, and in the Athanasian Creed we find the dogma of the resurrection of the flesh asserted and maintained. In the Council of Florence the same truth was proclaimed, that the bodies of the just will rise to eternal glory, and the bodies of the wicked will rise to everlasting perdition. It is, indeed, strange that those who derive their only title to be Christians from the fact that they are united with Christ should deny, or throw doubt upon, a dogma which is so intimately bound up with the glory of the resurrection.

"Let me say in advance that this dogma is not one of those that can be arrived at by processes of reason alone. No effort of human reason unaided by revelation can make us believe in the doctrine of the resurrection. There is nothing in our bodies per se that calls for the resurrection. We know that the body does not contain in itself the reason for its own existence, and, therefore, there certainly is no reason why after its dissolution it should be called into life again.

"But we must never forget that human reason has been enlightened from the beginning by the primal revelation made to man, and, no matter how corrupted the tradition of the races, the fact remains that human reason, as we know it, has received a spark of Divine faith from the beginning. Hence we find traces of revelation among the scattered nations, among the ancient Egyptians in their 'Book of the Dead,' and the barbaric tribes, in all their burial rites, proclaim some faint claim to this doctrine of the resurrection.

"Admitting our relations to God, the dogma of the resurrection of the body is a necessity, as something that is due both to the power of God, to His wisdom, His justice, and hence in this way reason can be asserted. But to us who believe in the revelation made by His only Son, we depend entirely on the Word of God to strengthen our faith in the dogma of the resurrection of the flesh.

"Would it not have been absurd to have made His prophets foretell the resurrection; to have made Christ appeal to it as the seal and test of His mission, if He simply meant the soul and not the body? Why did He say, 'Destroy this temple,' if He meant the soul? Of what use would it be to appeal to the immortality of His soul? How could He demonstrate that the soul was alive three days after the death of His body? It would be absurd for Christ to appeal to a theory which was not questioned. There is no reason to escape from the conclusion that all who believe in the resurrection of Christ must believe in the resurrection of the dead."

NOT A BODILY RESURRECTION.

Rev. Mr. Tyler Says St. Paul Refers to a Deliverance from Sin.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler at the morning services in the Church of the Disciples, Fifty-sixth Street, near Eighth Avenue, preached yesterday on the resurrection. He took as his text Romans, viii., 8.

"The first fact of the spirit's indwelling," Dr. Tyler said, "is the materialistic age. Our material prosperity is boundless, and this fact accounts for the characteristic of the age.

"It becomes the duty of the pulpit, therefore, to emphasize the fact that men are spiritual beings belonging to a spiritual universe, and this is the important fact in our experiences, for it is the one enduring fact. Now, the New Testament not only affirms this fact, but teaches that we are subjects of spiritual influences; even that the Divine Spirit takes up His abode in us. So that as a fact we are in partnership with the Divine.

"Now, there are certain conditions of the spirit's indwelling which ought here to be noted. These conditions may be summed up in a single word—utter, absolute, irrevocable surrender to Christ. The fact in the New Testament is called believing, repeating, confessing, obeying; but whatever the word employed, the meaning is surrender. And whoever surrenders to the extent to which he surrenders becomes thereby a subject of the spirit's indwelling. Now this is not a theological dogma; it is a practical truth.

"We are continually doing and refusing to do things for which we have no adequate explanation. The reason, as I gather from Bible teaching, why we do or refuse to do, is the fact of spiritual influence operating upon us for good or for evil. Surrendering to the one influence, we become good and grow better; surrendering to the other, we become bad and grow worse.

"But this, you say, is perilously near Spiritualism. What if it is? Shall we refuse to recognize a fact, and to use the fact, because, perchance, it has been misunderstood, misinterpreted, misapplied? The New Testament says that if any man is not the subject of the spiritual indwelling he does not belong to Christ; it says that as many as are led by the spirit of God, these are sons of God. It says that the Spirit Himself beareth witness with our spirit that we are children of God. It says that the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities and that He maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.

"These, then, are some of the results of the indwelling of the Spirit. Now, our Testament says that if the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead dwelleth in us He will also quicken our mortal bodies. Does this mean that our mortal bodies will be raised from the dead? It does not. What, then, does it mean? It means that even these bodies of ours shall be thoroughly cleansed, purified, uplifted, spiritually quickened by the Spirit of God dwelling in us, that we may be made fit instruments for righteous service.

"You have yourselves seen men and women who have been so fully taken possession of by the Spirit of God that as you looked at them you said, not merely 'he is a good man,' 'she is a good woman,' but to the fleshy, the sensual, the carnal seems to have been so thoroughly eliminated that here and now there is, as it were, a new body, a body that is an instrument, not of sin, but of holiness. The devil marks his sons and daughters. We know when we look into the faces that they belong to the wicked one. Is it a strange thing that God should mark His children? So quicken their bodies by the dwelling of His spirit that not only will their bodies be the instruments of righteousness, but they will bear the appearance of holiness?

"I studied this out most carefully, to see if it taught the resurrection of the body. The answer given this morning is deliberate, emphatic.

"Paul is not speaking in this place of the resurrection of the body. He is speaking of the deliverance from the service of sin, and fitness for the service of righteousness. He does not say that if the spirit of Him who raised up Jesus shall dwell in you, that by the spirit He will raise up your mortal bodies. He does not say that. He does not say, 'raised up.' He says 'shall quicken,' which is a different thought.

"After considering carefully the meaning of the text, I organized, as it were, a Bible class in my study, and proceeded to catechize John Calvin, Dean Alford, James MacKnight, Albert Barnes, and other critics, scholars, and commentators, and I may as well confess that I was pleased to find that these men of just renown in the department of theology and Biblical interpretation, sustained my position."

A Good Appetite

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"About a year and a half ago I was taken with terrible pains in the pit of my stomach, for which I had doctors a year. My complaint not improving, I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been taking it only for a few days when my wife remarked that she could see a difference in my looks. I took over three bottles, and I was soon able to eat anything, and my stomach is all right again. Now, when not feeling perfectly well, I resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I recommend it to my friends." J. W. WALDRON, Riverside Station, New-York.

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THE GOSPEL OF "GETTING ON"

Dr. Greer Says It Has Been Adopted as Our National One.

The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, conducted yesterday morning his first service since his return from a Western trip. In his sermon he said, in part:

"There are many problems presented to us, some of them very difficult ones, that we are, nevertheless, slowly solving. There is one problem that we have not solved, and that is the problem of death and its function. Why is there death, or why should there be such a thing?"

Dr. Greer gave a definition of life, and said: "There is an effort on the part of everybody to get on in the world. That is the great impulse, passion; perhaps we should call it a fever. I suppose this fever is seen so much in this country that it may be called the great American passion. The people are taken up with the tariff question, the money question, the labor question, with woman's rights, but they all forget their Christian duty to the Church for what they call their rights.

"The other day, while in Chicago, I did what I always try to do when I visit that peculiar, interesting city—I visited the Board of Trade. I looked upon the spectacle of the crowd of men, pushing, crowding, jostling, shouting until their throats cracked. It was not a very inspiring picture of human nature after nineteen centuries of Christianity, but perhaps it was a true enough one. The gospel which this country seems to have adopted as its national gospel is the one of 'getting on.' We have learned that, but we have not learned the Scriptures.

"People rise by sacrifice, and a national prosperity which comes from national self-seeking leads, not to national elevation, but to national deterioration. No laws will heal social dissension, hostility, and feud while everybody is trying to get ahead of everybody else. The Scriptures we most need to learn are those older ones—older than any in the statute books at Washington, older than the civilization of India and China, and written by the finger of God. The men and women who learn these Scriptures are the ones who rise. They are the founders of hospitals and public institutions, the people of refined sensibilities and culture, those who are sacrificing themselves for the people—they are the ones who rise and who help the Nation to rise.

"There is no happiness without pain or suffering—none in God's world. But there is happiness in spite of suffering and in the midst of it. If we try to follow in this path, then when death comes we shall pass into a higher, brighter, sweeter life."

THE ONLY TRUE HAPPINESS

To be Found, Says Dr. Parkhurst, Only in Communion with God.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst did not touch on politics or municipal reform in his sermon yesterday morning. His text was from the Philippians, the fourth chapter: "Rejoice in the Lord alway." Dr. Parkhurst said the only true joy, the only true happiness, was to be had in the Lord.

Dr. Parkhurst said that the joy spoken of in the text was spiritual joy, the joy of the soul, and is the only happiness worth having. Such happiness, he said, is to be had only by communion with God through prayer and by being resigned in spirit to the trials and privations that fall to our lot here below.

To be in communion with God we must come to Him in a spirit of humility and resign our lives to His care, thanking Him for past blessings and those to come, and seeking rather His will than our own. All other joys fade away, are but fleeting, except those of the spirit.

Two Men and Eleven Horses Killed.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., May 12.—The first section of Erie Freight Train No. 92, on the Western Division, was wrecked east of Almond at 10 o'clock this morning. The wreck was caused by a broken wheel. The train was in charge of Conductor W. J. Harnett and Engineer Eugene Oakes. Twelve loaded cars were derailed. One of them, containing eighteen fine draught horses, was telescoped, and eleven of the horses were killed. S. M. Stewart of Mercer, Penn., owner of the horses, was severely injured. Robert Plater of Mercer, Penn., employed by Stewart, and L. P. Foster of Sandy Lake, Penn., owner of stock in other cars, were instantly killed. Brakeman P. J. Shanley of this city was injured.

The track was badly torn up, and no trains will be able to pass before Monday morning. The damage to the road will be heavy.

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TEACHING HIS LIFE WORK

Death of Prof. Julius H. Seelye, ex-President of Amherst.

SERVED ONE TERM AS CONGRESSMAN

Called from the Pulpit to a Professor's Chair at Amherst, Which He Filled for Thirty-five Years.

AMHERST, Mass., May 12.—Ex-President Julius H. Seelye of Amherst College died at his home in this city to-day. He had been ill for a long time, and his death has been expected for several days.

Julius Hawley Seelye was born in Bethel, Conn., Sept. 14, 1824. After graduation from Amherst College in 1849, he entered the Theological Seminary in Auburn, N. Y., and completed his education at the universities of Halle and Berlin, in Germany. From 1853 to 1858 he was pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Schenectady, N. Y. He was then called to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, in Amherst College. This he filled, with the

Prof. Julius H. Seelye.

exception of a term of two years, during which time he was a Representative to Congress, until the time of his death.

His brief Congressional career was a somewhat curious episode in the history of politics in Massachusetts. In the election of 1874 both the great national parties had made their nominations for Congress in the old Tenth District, neither of which was satisfactory to certain of the citizens, who held a little independent convention and nominated Dr. Seelye. Some of the party papers treated the nomination as a matter for jest, and it was handled rather curiously even by those who made it, no official notification being sent to him until the day after the election, when the Chairman and Secretary of the convention sent him a note informing him of the action of the convention, to which was added a postscript, stating that he had been elected. He accepted both the nomination and the election in a brief note, the three-cent stamp required for its transmission representing the total amount of his campaign expenses. His term in Congress was unmarked by any event of note, and when the political campaign of 1876 was opened he publicly announced his intention of not allowing the use of his name a second time, giving as his reason his desire to give himself, without interruption, to his work as a teacher of young men. "In a Government like ours," he said in his letter to his constituents announcing this decision, "where legislation must, in the long run, be the utterance of the public will, the educator by whom the public opinion is moulded may have a more important work to do than the legislator by whom that opinion is only expressed."

His devotion to Amherst was so well known that when he was made the nominee of the State Prohibition Party for Governor the party managers deemed it policy to withhold from him any official intimation of the use made of his name, and presented him at the polls as their candidate without any acceptance on his part of the honors and responsibilities of the candidature.

Dr. Seelye was chosen President of Amherst College in 1877, and retained the position until June, 1891, when he resigned.

He visited India in 1872 and remained in that country about three months, during which time he was largely occupied in lecturing to educated and English-speaking Hindoos on the truths of Christianity. His lectures excited much attention, and by request of his auditors some of them were published in Bombay in 1873 and in Boston in 1874 under the title of "The Way, the Truth, and the Life." Dr. Seelye was also the author of a volume on "Christian Missions," published in New-York in 1875, translated Schwegler's "History of Philosophy," his translation being published in New-York in 1856, and published various sermons and addresses, besides contributing articles to magazines and reviews.

In three years, spent quietly at his home in Amherst, he has prepared two valuable text books, one, entitled "Duty," and the other "Citizenship."

Aside from his duties in connection with the college, Dr. Seelye had other educational interests at heart, and was a Trustee of the Clarke Institute for Deaf Mutes, of the Smith College for Women, and of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. He was also one of three visitors intrusted with the oversight of the Andover Theological Seminary. President Seelye received the degree of D. D. from Union College in 1862, and that of LL. D. from Columbia College in 1876.

The closing year of his life was saddened by the death of his eldest daughter, Mrs. J. W. Bixler of New-London, Conn., and of a son, who was accidentally killed a short time ago.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. J. G. Porteous, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Poughkeepsie, died suddenly Saturday night of valvular disease of the heart. He was Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers in the late war, and on account of his courageous service in his line of duty was mentioned in general orders by Gen. Butler. He was fifty-six years old.

—William Dolton of the firm of Dolton Company, wholesale grocers, at Trenton, N. J., died yesterday morning, aged sixty-five years. He leaves a wife and two children, and an estate valued at $300,000.

—Thomas F. Allen of Saratoga died yesterday, aged fifty-one years. He served in the civil war as Captain of Company D, Second New-York Cavalry. He leaves a wife and three children.

HOTEL MEN'S ANNUAL MEETING

Many Questions of Interest Will Be Discussed—Excursions and Banquets.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association will begin to-morrow morning in Delmonico's banquet hall. It will open at 10:30 o'clock. The delegates will be welcomed by E. A. Thayer, President of the Colorado State Association.

It is expected that Vice President H. H. Brockway will succeed President Merrifield as President of the association. President Merrifield has declined to serve another term.

The association may increase the death benefit from $1,200 to $1,500, and other important business will be transacted.

After the business meeting the delegates will adjourn to the Hotel Waldorf, where luncheon will be served. They will attend the Empire Theatre in the evening. Wednesday morning and afternoon will be devoted to sight-seeing, and in the evening a banquet will take place at Delmonico's. President Merrifield will preside.

The delegates will go up the Hudson, and back again to the Sound, then to Manhattan Beach on Thursday, which will end the festivities.

PRESIDENT TUCKER ON "CHARITY"

His Sermon Before the Seniors of the Yale Theological School.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—The sermon before the seniors of the Yale Theological School was delivered to-night by President Tucker of Dartmouth. He took no text, but spoke on the position of the Church on questions of humanity, of charity, and sympathy for mankind. He said that this passion for humanity was given its first energy by the Church's founder, but that in the matter of human sympathy the Church was to-day far short of these requirements, although he noted an enlargement in the spirt of practical charity. He thought that the distrust of the real spirit of charity was being removed.

In closing he told the members of the graduating class that the days of dogmatic resistance were passed, that sentimental ministers were out of place, and that the day of practical Christianity had come.

"1806 Laundry Soap." Colgate & Co., established 1806.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION'S WORK

The American Society Celebrates Its Seventy-first Anniversary in Flatbush Reformed Church.

There was only one church in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, open last evening, and that the Flatbush Reformed Church. All the others were closed in order that the members of the congregation could attend that church, to take part in the celebration of the seventy-first anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, of which Morris K. Jesup is the President.

The American Sunday School Union was organized in Philadelphia in 1824, and its primary object was to carry the Gospel to the settlers on the frontier. The union, notwithstanding the many changes that have taken place in the last seventy years, is still doing good work.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Jesup, who was ill, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells, who has been pastor of the Flatbush Reformed Church for thirty-two years, presided.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. C. L Wells, the Rev. Dr. W. P. C. Rhoades of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. D. W. Couch of the Lenox Road Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Rice of the publication department of the American Sunday School Union, William L. De Groff, the missionary of the Sunday School Union from the Rocky Mountain District; the Rev. W. H. Boocock of Grace Chapel of the Reformed Church, the Rev. C. S. Williams of the Fennimore Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and H. J. Guller of the Flatbush Baptist Church.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Crowell, the Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, read the annual report, which showed the amount of work that had been done by the union during the last year.

During that time 1,785 union Bible schools were established, representing 65,977 teachers and scholars; 2,334 schools were visited, which included 135,662 teachers and scholars; Bibles and testaments to the number of 14,213 were distributed; 10,697 conversions had taken place; Gospel literature to the amount of $8,572.08 had been given to scholars in need; 719,000 copies of illustrated Gospel papers had been distributed to the inmates of hospitals, prisons, almshouses, and reformatories, and 108 of the schools established by the union had grown into as many churches.

Since the inception of the union, seventy years ago, 92,711 union Bible schools have been established, containing 548,056 teachers and 3,790,454 scholars.

The union employs over 100 men, who work among the colored people of the South, going away from the centres of its population in search of persons who are unable to attend church or school. It is in these places that the union does its best work, for as soon as it is able to get a number together a union Bible school is established.

RIOT BY STREET CAR STRIKERS

Tracks Blocked with Rails and Logs and Switches Spiked—Carbondale Cars Stopped Running.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 12.—As a result of the strike of fifty-five employes of the Lackawanna Valley Rapid Transit Company, in Carbondale yesterday, there were exciting scenes between Carbondale and Mayfield, about a mile from the Carbondale City line this afternoon. The strike arose through the discharge of four men, and President Aitken stated that the company would never waive its rights in the case, and would absolutely refuse to take any advice from its employes as to the manner in which it transacts its business.

During yesterday afternoon and early this morning enough men were secured to operate six cars, which were running until afternoon to-day. The line extends from Carbondale to Peckville, a distance of about six miles.

The Buffalo Bill Wild West Show was pitching its tents one mile from the Carbondale City line this afternoon, and the sympathizers of the strikers used the crowd that collected to watch the putting up of the tents as a mask for their small-sized riot that occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The rioting was done by a motley crowd of men, women, and children, their number not being known. Trees, piled heaped ties, old rails, and logs upon the street car tracks, spiked the switches so that they could not be operated, and detained the only trolley car crew that got into their clutches. No violence was offered to this crew, but they heard many threats made, and reported to President Aitken upon their return to Carbondale that several of the strikers threatened to blow up the car with dynamite.

President Aitken at once sent a message to Sheriff Clemons, in this city, appealing for help, but the afternoon was too far advanced for anything to be done to-day. So the street car company decided not to risk an encounter with the men to-day, and sent its cars into the barn. Sheriff Clemons will take a posse to Carbondale early to-morrow morning. Mr. Aitken says he will run the road without the old men if it requires all the legal force in the State to do it. He says forty men, sufficient to operate the fifteen cars of the company, have applied to him for work.

The strikers deny having had anything to do with the riot this afternoon.

DR. HENRY SLADE HAS A FIT

Believed to be the Notorious Spiritualistic Medium.

Dr. Henry Slade, forty-eight years old, of New-Brighton, S. I., was found at Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway early last evening, suffering from a paralytic stroke. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where the physicians said he was in no immediate danger.

The doctor's appearance somewhat resembled that of the notorious Spiritualistic medium whose séances in various parts of the country attracted widespread attention some time ago. He was questioned as to his identity.

"Are you Dr. Slade, the spirit medium?" he was asked.

"I am," was the response.

"Who created a sensation in Europe, appeared before the crowned heads of Russia, and was, for a time, a member of the Czar's household?"

"The same."

"And who was not so enthusiastically received in London, but was arrested on charges of being a 'fake' and an impostor?"

The effect of the opiates administered to produce sleep had, by this time, so affected the patient that he seemed not to comprehend.

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GRIM REAPER IN JERSEY

State House in Funereal Trappings for Robert Stockton Green.

FOUR GOVERNORS DEAD IN A YEAR

Distinguished Men Recently Taken Away—Portraits in the Executive Department—Nonchalant Henry C. Kelsey.

TRENTON, May 12.—New-Jersey, in her capital, mourns Robert Stockton Green. The State House has new need of funereal trappings. In less than a year four Governors have died.

First came Rodman M. Price, then Joseph D. Bedle, then Leon Abbett, and last ex-Gov. Green. Only two ex-Governors survive to tell of the past greatness of the State. One is in far-away Washington, a sturdy old man, full of reminiscences. Dr. William A. Newell still has many admirers in the State. George Ludlow was in the State House last week, looking better than he ever did in his life.

All four of these deaths came as a surprise to the people of the State. They were unlooked for. It was scarcely known that Gov. Green was ill before the report that his life was ended came. He died in harness. He was not only Vice Chancellor, but was the successor of William Walter Phelps on the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He came of a historical family and was in all appearances distinguished, but he waived all rights to snobbish parade, and preferred to go about the State as plain "Bob" Green. He made an admirable Governor, and was a hard-working Vice Chancellor. He did not escape criticism, but he was exceedingly popular.

Gov. Green elevated many men to prominence. He was regulated by first impressions and never made a mistake. It was he who placed Justice Charles G. Garrison on the Supreme Court bench. At that time Justice Garrison was a plain Colonel. His decisions on military law pleased Justice Green, and when Joel Parker died, he elevated this young man to the prominent position that he now occupies. He elevated B. J. Ford. He took a lively interest in National Guard affairs. He became an expert marksman and was, probably, the first of all the Governors who forgot his Executive dignity and went down on the range and shot with the soldiers.

His death cancels an engagement to participate in a very important gathering scheduled by the New-Jersey Historical Society for next week. He entertained President Harrison on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington. The President's party began its historical pilgrimage at Elizabeth. Gov. Green gave them a cordial welcome. The event was to be celebrated by the presentation of a medal to ex-President Harrison and to Gov. Green by the Historical Society. The ex-President was going to journey from Indianapolis to participate in the anniversary ceremonies, but Gov. Green's place will be marked by the vacant chair.

Edward D. Fox, who has been the Executive Clerk for upward of thirty years, says there is but one Governor left of the ten under which he has served. When the telegram came announcing the death of ex-Gov. Green, his eyes were moistened with tears.

Fox has made it his life duty to collect in the main audience room of the Executive Department the oil portraits of the dead Governors. He has succeeded remarkably well, but he finds himself embarrassed for room, because of the frequent deaths. The portrait of Leon Abbett is already hung, but not permanently. Neither the family nor the State has authorized its purchase, and it is likely to be taken away at any time by the artist. Within a few days an old-fashioned portrait of Rodman Price has been supplied. Gov. Bedle's family has fulfilled all the expressed desires of his will by furnishing the large oil painting of the ex-Governor, which hangs in his library.

The necrological list of Jerseymen has grown unusually long. First came the death of William Walter Phelps, who had been the Minister to Germany, and who, to prove his devotion to the State of New-Jersey, took a seat as Lay Judge on the Court of Errors and Appeals. Then came the death of Judge Clement and Judge Smith, the four ex-Governors, Vice Chancellor Van Fleet, Justice Dixon, and last, but not least, Edward Burroughs, the State Road Commissioner. A few days ago there was laid to rest Edward Q. Keasby, one of the well-known lawyers of New-Jersey.

There are others passing from political activity because of other circumstances familiar to those who have been observant of transpiring events in the State of New-Jersey. Col. John T. Van Cleef has made to the public and State an affectionate farewell. Col. Van Cleef acquired his gilt lace by appointment of ex-Gov. Green, and the same day that he resigned his epaulets ex-Gov. Green passed away.

Gov. Werts's aides de camp have come in for considerable public attention recently. Gen. Heppenheimer, who has recently explained why Dick & Co. of Chicago received so much for the steel vault fittings, is on the Governor's staff. So is Gen. Spencer and Col. Kuser, who confessed to Freeholder official as members of the State Board of Assessors, and Col. Leon Abbett, accused of receiving favors in the shape of desks and postage stamps.

If anybody believes that the facts brought out by the Senatorial inquisitors concerning Henry C. Kelsey, the Secretary of State, are troubling him, they are mistaken. He was a trifle sensitive in the beginning, but this has worn off, and he is seen more now in the streets and public places of Trenton than ever before in his life. He declares that he is not going to resign, he is not going to run away to Europe, but he is going to stay and fight out the trouble he has on his hands if it takes all Summer. He fears no impeachment, and cares naught for indictments, but makes no explanation of how he invested the State money, or when he is going to pay in the $39,000 now due the State.

Secretary Kelsey has had a remarkable career. He was a poor boy and began life measuring off tape and molasses in a country store in Sussex County. Sussex in those days developed a great many hard-shell Democrats, and quite a few Copperheads, if the reports of the newspapers published in those days can be depended upon. Kelsey was a Democrat, and just as soon as he saved a little money, he ran a good, lively Democratic newspaper. President Buchanan made him Postmaster of Newton, Sussex County. His ambition soon outgrew its limits, and he started to control State politics. He has been so shrewd in politics and in business that he earned the sobriquet of "The Wizard." He is rather proud of the advances he has made in his State politically and socially. He has earned a permanent place in the exclusive society of New-Jersey, and occasionally astonishes the State by a social function of breadth and depth sufficient to talk about. He is worth $250,000 if he is worth a cent.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Lincoln, Neb., May 12.—The jury in the case of the State against ex-State Treasurer Hill has reported a disagreement, standing 7 for Hill and 5 for the State. The case related to the liability of the Treasurer for State funds to the extent of $300,000, which he had deposited in the Capital National Bank, which failed in January, 1893.

Omaha, Neb., May 12.—The suit of the National Fencibles of Washington against the Citizens' Committee, which had charge of the national competitive drill in Omaha three years ago, has been decided against the Fencibles. They won a prize of $5,000, and, receiving but $4,000, sued for the rest.

Springfield, Ill., May 12.—Judge Allen of the United States Court has appointed C. R. Bosworth receiver for the Big Muddy Coal Company. The property is bonded for over $300,000, and the company is in default on interest. It is also heavily in debt for labor.

Richmond, Va., May 12.—The Richmond Blues Battalion and another detachment of the Howitzers have been ordered to Pocahontas. They go merely to relieve the troops now there and not because of increased danger of trouble. All is quiet at the mines to-day.

Rookville, Ind., May 12.—Mrs. Jessie Davis was fatally shot by her divorced husband to-day. The tragedy occurred while Mrs. Davis was on her way to church. Davis then went home, took morphine, and shot himself under the left eye. He will recover.

Two Cruisers at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 12.—The United States cruisers Atlanta and Raleigh arrived from Key West this afternoon and now are anchored off the outer bar. They are here under orders from Secretary Herbert of the Navy, and will remain during the May week festivities, May 14 to 17.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY WRECK

Two of the Trainmen Dead and Three Others Badly Hurt—Engineer Lautzenberger's Sufferings.

NEWARK, N. J., May 12.—Two of those who were injured last night in the train wreck on the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the Newark meadows are dead:

BARTHOLEMEW, LOUIS, of Freemansburg, Penn.; brakeman; died in the Newark City Hospital.

LAUTZENBERGER, JACOB, of Easton, Penn.; engineer; died in St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City.

The other injured trainmen are:

KESTER, WILLIAM, of South Easton, Penn.; conductor; scalded on neck, back, and arms.

REGAN, JOHN; employed in freight yard at Waverly, N. J.; hurt internally.

RUNYON, ALBERT, of Easton, Penn.; leg broken and hurt internally.

It is believed that these men will recover, although two of them are hurt badly.

The property damage is very large. The train consisted of twenty-eight box cars and two flat cars. Fifteen of the cars were destroyed by fire, and the locomotive was completely ruined.

The train ran into an open switch, the engineer being deceived by misplaced signals. The spot where the accident took place is known as the T. Y. crossing, where the Central Railroad tracks intersect those of the Lehigh Valley. The location is so far out on the meadows that considerable time was lost before word could be sent to Newark for aid.

According to the trainmen's stories the signals indicated a clear track, and the engineer had opened wide the throttle for a quick run across the meadows. Before the train had proceeded far a red danger signal was suddenly flashed. The brakes were applied and the throttle was reversed, but it was too late. The ponderous locomotive plunged off the rails, ran unsteadily over the ties for a short distance, and then toppled on the side, dragging a number of cars with it.

All but one man got clear of the wreck. The engineer was caught beneath the locomotive, which pinned him to one of the ties and held him, with the prospect before him that he would be burned to death in the fire that had started from coals spilled out of the engine.

One of the trainmen who had escaped injury ran to Newark and sounded a fire alarm. several fire engines responded, but were unable to get within half a mile of the wreck, as there are no roads leading to it. A number of men made their way to the wreck, though, by crossing the meadows and running down the railroad track.

These formed a bucket brigade to keep the flames from the pinioned engineer. Lautzenberger was suffering intense pain, but he did not flinch. He begged the rescuers to chop off his leg to free him, but no one would do that, and the engineer then told the men to dig away the earth under his body and then chop away the tie. This was done, but it was four hours after the accident occurred when the job was completed. Lautzenberger was placed aboard a train and sent to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, where he died late this afternoon.

DEATH DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES

Men Who Robbed Williamson, It Is Believed, Did Not Kill Him.

The death of Policeman Frederick C. Williamson of the Madison Street Police Station, it is thought now, was not caused by the men who robbed him Saturday evening in front of the stable at 54 Allen Street. Several persons have been found who say they saw three men bending over the policeman as he lay on the sidewalk, but they did not see any struggle.

It was supposed at first that the policeman's neck was broken. The autopsy conducted yesterday by Deputy Coroner Donlin showed that Williamson's neck was not broken. Dr. Donlin pronounced the death due to natural causes. He said it was caused by a rupture of a clot of blood on the main artery, leading from the heart to the lungs.

Williamson had been in poor health since May 1, and had not been on duty since that time. He had been in Ridley's store a short time before his death occurred. The detectives who are working on the case believe the three men found Williamson lying on the walk, and robbed him.

John Hess of 258 East Houston Street, James Dwyer of 173 Ludlow Street, and William Kelly of 47 Delancey Street were arrested yesterday, under suspicion of having committed the robbery.

The police are now inclined to place but little credence in the story of the two boys who said they saw three men attack Williamson. The boys, in repeating the story yesterday, varied it in some essential particulars.

A BAD NIGHT ON MOBILE BAY

Wind Blows Fifty Miles an Hour—Unfortunate Vessels.

MOBILE, May 12.—In the prevalence of a norther last night the big dredge Bismarck of the National Dredging Company sank ten miles down the bay, where she was dredging the ship channel. Three tugs went to her assistance this afternoon.

The American schooner Anne E. Valentine, lumber laden, for Port Limon, dragged anchors and went ashore in seven feet of water. The schooner Anna Nora sank in the lower bay, between the quarantine station and Fort Morgan. The vessel and the cargo are a total loss.

The wind was blowing fifty miles an hour at Fort Morgan last night and this morning.

Fire Scare in an Apartment House.

A fire in the hall on the third floor of the large flat-house at 150 Columbus Avenue early yesterday morning caused a great alarm among the sleeping tenants, but was easily extinguished.

The fact, however, that a bottle which had contained kerosene was found in the hall will lead to an investigation as to the origin of the fire.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Mary O'Brien, and Peter Murray, another tenant, threw a blanket over the flames and smothered them.

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HALF A MILLION A YEAR

The Saving Effected by Reforms of the Dockery Commission.

NO LOSS OF SECURITY OR ACCURACY

Experts Haskins and Sells, Approved by Leading Republicans, Criticised by an Ex-Office Holder.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—An officer of the Treasury who had held his place for many years, and whom it was found expedient to drop at the beginning of the present Administration, is supposed to be the author of several letters that have appeared in The New-York Tribune criticising the reforms effected by the Dockery Commission. The last of these critical letters was published May 4. The discharged employe to whom the authorship of it is attributed was so thoroughly possessed by a desire to "drive" at Mr. E. W. Sells, one of the experts employed by the Dockery Commission, and so indifferent to the record made by the commission, that partisan spleen and deliberate misrepresentation are permitted to have full sway, without any regard for the fact that the bill to provide a new method of accounting in the Treasury Department, the most important and economical of all the measures recommended by the Dockery Commission, was reported by Representative Dingley of Maine, a Republican and a strong partisan on all political questions.

There was a strong opposition to the reforms proposed by the D

CARE FOR SOUL AND BODY

Dr. Talmage's Text a Letter from Six Young Men of Ohio.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND ITS VALUE

The Greatest Discoveries, the Preacher Says, Are Yet to Be Made—Advice to Young Men.

THE REV. DR. R. HEBER NEWTON'S SERMON

Bishop Potter Confirms and Preaches on the Reason for the Gradual Acquirement of Knowledge.

"Words with Young Men" was the subject of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon before a congregation so large that it would have filled half a dozen ordinary city churches. This was the last but one of the series of sermons that the doctor will preach in the Academy this season, but it must not be understood that that means that he will cease to deliver sermons until cool weather again strikes the town.

On the contrary, Dr. Talmage expects to spend a busy Summer on the American continent, and will preach in some one of the big cities of the country on every Sunday. He will preach at the various Chautauqua assemblies throughout the United States, and will go as far west as Dakota and as far south as Georgia.

Dr. Talmage took as his text yesterday the following letter:

Fayette, Ohio.

Reverend Sir: We, the undersigned, being earnest readers of your sermons, especially request that you use as a subject for some one of your future sermons, "Advice to Young Men." Yours respectfully,

H. S. Millott, S. J. Altman.
Charles T. Rubert, J. L. Sherwood,
F. O. Millott, M. E. Elder,

As a reply to this communication Dr. Talmage preached as follows:

Hard to Advise Young Men.

"Those six young men, I suppose, represent innumerable young men who are about undertaking the battle of life, and who have more interrogation points in their mind than any printer's case ever contained, or printer's fingers ever set up. But few people who have passed fifty years of age are capable of giving advice to young men. Too many begin their counsel by forgetting they ever were young men themselves. November snows do not understand May-time blossom week. The east wind never did understand the south wind. Autumnal goldenrod makes a poor fist at lecturing about early violets. Generally, after a man has rheumatism in his right foot, he is not competent to discuss juvenile elasticity. Not one man out of a hundred can enlist and keep the attention of the young after there is a bald spot on the cranium.

"I attended a large meeting in Philadelphia, assembled to discuss how the Young Men's Christian Association of that city could be made more attractive for young people, when a man arose and made some suggestions with such a lugubrious tone of voice, and a manner that seemed to deplore that everything was going to ruin, when an old friend of mine, at seventy-five years as young in feeling as at one at twenty, arose and said: 'That good brother who has just addressed you will excuse me for saying that a young man would no sooner go and spend an evening among such funereal tones of voice and funereal ideas of religion which that brother seems to have adopted than he would go and spend the evening in Laurel Hill Cemetery.'

"And yet these young men of Ohio, and all young men, have a right to ask those who have had many opportunities of studying this world and the next world, to give helpful suggestion as to what theories of life one ought to adopt and what dangers he ought to shun. Attention, young men!

Get Soul and Body Right.

"First: Get your soul right. You see, that is the most valuable part of you. It is the most important room in your house. It is the parlor of your entire nature. Put the best pictures on its walls. Put the best music under its arches. It is important to have the kitchen right, and the dining room right, and all the other rooms right; but, Oh! the parlor of the soul! Be particular about the guests who enter it. Shut its doors in the faces of those who would despoil and pollute it. There are Princes and Kings who would like to come into it, while there are assassins who would like to come out from behind its curtains, and with silent foot attempt the desperate and murderous.

"Let the King come in. He is now at the door. Let me be usher to announce His arrival, and introduce the King of this world, the King of all worlds, the King eternal, immortal, invisible. Make room. Stand back. Clear the way. Bow, kneel: worship the King. Have Him once for your guest, and it does not make much difference who comes or goes. Would you have a warrantee against moral disaster, and surety of a noble career? Read at least one chapter of the Bible on your knees every day of your life.

"Word the next: Have your body right. 'How are you?' I often say when I meet a friend of mine in Brooklyn. He is over seventy, and alert and vigorous, and very prominent in the law. His answer is, 'I am living on the capital of a well-spent youth.' On the contrary, there are hundreds of thousands of good people who are suffering the results of early sins. The grace of God gives one a new heart, but not a new body. David the Psalmist had to cry out, 'Remember not the sins of my youth.'

"Let a young man make his body a wine closet, or a rum jug, or a whisky cask, or a beer barrel, and smoke poisoned cigarettes until his hand trembles, and he is black under the eyes, and his cheeks fall in, and then at some church seek and find religion; yet, all the praying he can do will not undo the dreadful consequences of natural law fractured. You six young men of Ohio, and all the young men, take care of your eyes, those windows of the soul. Take care of your ears, and listen to nothing that depraves. Take care of your lips, and see that they utter no profanities.

Foolish Bicycle Riders.

"Take care of your nerves by enough sleep and avoiding unhealthy excitements, and by taking outdoor exercise, whether by ball, or skate, or horseback, lawn tennis, or exhilarating bicycle, if you sit upright and do not join that throng of several hundred thousands who by the wheel are cultivating crooked backs and cramped chests and deformed bodies, rapidly coming down toward all-fours and the attitude of the beasts that perish. Anything that bends body, mind, or soul to the earth is unhealthy. Oh! it is a grand thing to be well, but do not depend on pharmacy and the doctors to make you well. Stay well.

"Read John Todd's Manual and Combe's Physiology and everything you can lay your hands on about mastication and digestion and assimilation. Where you find one healthy man or woman, you find fifty half dead. From my own experience I can testify that, being a disciple of the gymnasium, many a time just before going to the parallel bars and punching bags and pullies and weights, I thought Satan was about taking possession of society and the Church and the world, out after one hour of climbing and lifting and pulling I felt like hastening home so as to be there when the millennium set in. Take a good stout run every day. I find in this habit, which I have kept up since at eighteen years I read the aforesaid Todd's Manual, more recuperation than in anything else. Those six men of Ohio will need all possible nerve and all possible eyesight and all possible muscular development before they get through the terrific struggle of this life.

Care for the Intellect.

"Word the next: Take care of your intellect. Here comes the flood of novelettes, ninety-nine out of a hundred belittling to every one that opens them. Here come depraved newspapers, submerging good and elevated American journalism. Here comes a whole perdition of printed abomination, dumped on the breakfast table and tea table and parlor table. Take at least one good newspaper, with able editorial and reporters' columns mostly occupied with helpful intelligence, announcing marriages and deaths, and reformatory and religious assemblages, and charities bestowed, and the doings of good people, and giving but little place to nasty divorce cases and stories of crime, which, like cobras, sting those that touch them.

"Oh! for more newspapers that put virtue in what is called great primer type, and vice in nonpareil or agate. You have all seen the photographer's negative. He took a picture from it ten or twenty years ago. You ask him now for a picture from that same negative. He opens the great chest containing the black negatives of 1885, or 1870, and he reproduces the picture. Young men, your memory is made up of the negatives of an immortal photography. All that you see or hear goes into your soul to make pictures for the future. You will have with you till the Judgment Day the negatives of all the bad pictures you have ever looked at, and of all the debauched scenes you have read about. Show me the newspapers you take and the books you read, and I will tell you what are your prospects for well-being in this life, and what will be your residence a million years after the star on which we now live shall have dropped out of the constellation.

"I never travel on Sunday, unless it be a case of necessity or mercy. But last Autumn I was in India in a city plague-struck. By the hundreds the people were down with fearful illness. We went to the apothecary's to get some preventine of the fever, and the place was crowded with invalids, and we had no confidence in the preventive we purchased from the Hindus. The mail train was to start Sabbath evening. I said, 'Frank, I think the Lord will excuse us if we get out of this place with the first train,' and we took it, not feeling quite comfortable till we were hundreds of miles away. I felt we were right in flying from the plague. Well, the air in many of our cities is struck through with a worse plague—the plague of corrupt and damnable literature. Get away from it as soon as possible. It has already ruined the bodies, minds, and souls of a multitude which, if stood in solid column, would reach from New-York Battery of the Golden Horn. The plague! The plague!

Shun Places of Evil.

"Word the next: Never go to any place where you would be ashamed to die. Adopt that plan, and you will never go to any evil amusement, nor be found in compromising surroundings. How many startling cases within the last few years of men called suddenly out of this world, and the newspapers surprised us when they mentioned the locality and the companionship.

"To put it on the least important ground, you ought not to go to any such forbidden place, because if you depart this life in such circumstances, you put officiating ministers in great embarrassment. You know that some of the ministers believe that all who leave this life go straight to heaven, however they have acted in this world, or whatever they they have believed. To get you through from such surroundings is an appalling theological undertaking. One of the most arduous and besweating efforts of that kind that I ever knew of was at the obsequies of a man who was found dead in a snow bank, with his rum jug close beside him. But the minister did the work of happy transference as well as possible, although it did seem a little inappropriate when he read, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.' If you have no mercy upon yourself, have mercy upon the minister who may be called to officiate after your demise. Die at home, or in some place of honest business, or where the laughter is clean, or amid companionships pure and elevating. Remember that any place we go to may become our starting point for the next world. When we enter the harbor of heaven, and the Officer of Light comes aboard, let us be able to show that our clearing papers were dated at the right port.

Have a Home of Your Own.

"Word the next: As soon as you can, by industry and economy, have a home of your own. What do I mean by a home? I mean two rooms and the blessing of God on both of them; one room for slumber, one for food, its preparation, and the partaking thereof. Mark you, I would like you to have a home with thirty rooms, all upholstered, pictured, and statuetted, but I am putting it down at the minimum. A husband and wife who cannot be happy with a home made up of two rooms would not be happy in heaven if they got there.

"He who wins and keeps the affection of a good, practical woman has done gloriously. What do I mean by a good woman? I mean one who loved God before she loved you. What do I mean by a practical woman? I mean one who can help you to earn a living, for a time comes in almost every man's life when he is flung of hard misfortune, and you do not want a weakling going around the house, whining and sniffling about how she had it before you married her. The simple reason why thousands of men never get on in the world is because they married nonentities and never got over it. The only thing that Job's wife proposed for his boils was a warm poultice of profanity, saying, 'Curse God and die.'

"It adds to our admiration of John Wesley the manner in which he conquered domestic happiness. His wife had slandered him all over England, until, standing in his pulpit in City Road Chapel, he complained to the people, saying: 'I have been charged with every crime in the catalogue except drunkenness'; when his wife arose in the back part of the church and said: 'John, you know you were drunk last night.' Then Wesley exclaimed: 'Thank God, the catalogue is complete!' When a man marries he marries for heaven or for hell, and it is more so when a woman marries. You six young men in Fayette, Ohio, had better look out.

Do Not Rate Yourself Too High.

"Word the next: Do not rate yourself too high. Better rate yourself too low. If you rate yourself too low, the world will say, 'Come up.' If you rate yourself too high, the world will say, 'Come down.' It is a bad thing when a man gets so exaggerated an idea of himself as did the Earl of Buchan, whose speech Ballantyne, the Edinburgh printer, could not set up for publication because he had not enough capital I's among his type. Remember that the world got along without you near six thousand years before you were born, and unless some meteor collides with us, or some internal explosion occurs, the world will probably last several thousand years after you are dead.

"Word the next: Do not postpone too long doing something decided for God, humanity, and yourself. The greatest things have been done before forty years of age. Pascal at sixteen years of age, Grotius at seventeen, Romulus at twenty, Pitt at twenty-two, Whitefield at twenty-four, Bonaparte at twenty-seven, Ignatius Loyola at thirty, Raphael at thirty-seven, had made the world feel their virtue or their vice, and the biggest strokes you will probably make for the truth or against the truth will be before you reach the meridian of life.

"Do not wait for something to turn up. Go to work and turn it up. There is no such thing as good luck. No man that ever lived has had a better time than I have had; yet I never had any good luck. But, instead thereof, a kind Providence has crowded my life with mercies. You will never accomplish much as long as you go at your work on the minute you are expected and stop at the first minute it is lawful to quit. The greatly useful and successful men of the next century will be those who began half an hour before they were required, and worked at least half an hour after they might have quit. Unless you are willing sometimes to work twelve hours of the day, you will remain on the low levels, and your life will be a prolonged humdrum.

Work for Eternity.

"Word the next: Remember that it is only a small part of our life that we are to pass on earth. Less than your finger nail compared with your whole body is the life on earth when compared with the next life.

"I suppose there are not more than half a dozen people in this world a hundred years old. But a very few people in any country reach eighty. The majority of the human race expire before thirty. Now, what an equipose in such a consideration. If things go wrong, it is only for a little while. Have you not enough moral pluck to stand the jostling, and the injustices, and the mishaps of the small parentheses between the two eternities? It is a good thing to get ready for the one mile this side the marble slab, but more important to get fixed up for the interminable miles which stretch out into the distances beyond the marble slab.

"A few years ago on the Nashville and New-Orleans Railroad we were waked up early in the morning and told we must take carriages for some distance. 'Why?' we all asked. But we soon saw for ourselves that while the first four or five spans of the bridge were up, further on there was a span that had fallen, and we could not but shudder at what might have been the possibilities. When your rail train starts on a long bridge you want to be sure that the first span of the bridge is all right, but what if further on there is a span of the bridge that is all wrong; how then? What then?

"In one of the Western cities the freshets had carried away a bridge, and a man knew that the express train would soon come along. So he lighted a lantern and started up the track to stop the train. But before he had got far enough up the track the wind blew out the light of his lantern, and standing in the darkness as the train came up, he threw the lantern into the locomotive, crying, 'Stop!' 'Stop!' and the warning was in time to halt the train. And if any of you by evil habits are hastening on toward brink or precipice, or fallen span, I throw this Gospel lantern at your mad career: Stop! Stop: The end thereof is death! Young man, you are caged now by many environments, but you will after a while get your wings out.

"Some one caged a Rocky Mountain eagle and kept him shut up between the wires until all the spirit and courage had gone out of it. Released one day from the cage, the eagle seemed to want to return to its former prison. The fact was that the eagle had all gone out of him. He kept his wings down. But after a while he looked up at the sun, turning his head first this side and then that side, and then spread one wing and then the other wing, and began to mount, until the hills were far under his feet, and he was out of sight in the empyrean. My brother, when you leave this life, if by the grace of God you are prepared, you will come out of the cage of this hindering mortality, and, looking up to the heavenly hills, you will spread wing for immortal flight, leaving sun, and moon, and stars beneath in your ascent to glories that never fade, and splendors which never die. Your body is the cage. Your soul is the eagle.

Profit by Example.

"Word the next: Fill yourself with biographies of men who did gloriously in the business, or occupation, or profession you are about to choose, or have already chosen. Going to be a merchant? Read up Peter Cooper, and Abbot Lawrence, and James Lenox, and William E. Dodge, and George Peabody. See how most of the merchants at the start munched their noonday luncheon made up of dry bread and a hunk of cheese, behind a counter or in a storeroom, as they started in a business which brought them in the end of influence enabled them to bless the world with millions of dollars consecrated to hospitals, and schools, and churches, and private benefactions, where neither right hand nor left hand knew what the other hand did.

"Going to be a physician? Read up Harvey and Grosse and Sir Adam Clarke and James Y. Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform as an anæsthetic, and Leslie Keeley, who, notwithstanding all the damage done by his incompetent imitators, stands one of the greatest benefactors of the centuries; and all the other mighty physicians who have mended broken bones, and enthroned again deposed intellects, and given their lives to healing the long, deep pain of the world's agony. Going to be a mechanic? Read up the inventors of sewing machines and cotton gins and lifesaving apparatus and the men who as architects and builders and manufacturers and day laborers have made a life of thirty years in this century worth more than the full 100 years of any other century.

"You six young men of Ohio, and all the other young men, instead of wasting your time on dry essays as to how to do great things, go to the biographical alcove of your village or city library, and acquaint yourselves with men who, in the sight of earth and heaven and hell, did the great things. Remember, the greatest things are yet to be done. If the Bible be true, or as I had better put it, since the Bible is beyond all controversy true, the greatest battle is yet to be fought, and compared with it Saragossa and Gettysburg and Sedan were child's play with toy pistols. We even know the name of the battle, though we are not certain as to where it will be fought. I refer to Armageddon.

Greatest Discoveries Not Yet Made.

"The greatest discoveries are yet to be made. A scientist has recently discovered in the air something which will yet rival electricity. The most of things have not yet been found out. An explorer has recently found in the Valley of the Nile a whole fleet of ships, buried ages ago, where now there is no water. Only six of the eight hundred grasses have been turned into food, like the potato and the tomato. There are hundreds of other styles of food to be discovered. Aerial navigation will yet be made as safe as travel on the solid earth.

"Cancers and consumptions and leprosies are to be transferred from the catalogue of incurable disease to the curable. Medical men are now successfully experimenting with modes of transferring diseases from weak constitutions which cannot throw them off, to stout constitutions which are able to throw them off. Yes, Mars and the moon will be within hailing distance, and instead of confining our knowledge to their canals and their volcanoes, they will signal all styles of intelligence to us, and we will signal all styles of intelligence to them.

"Coming times will class our boasted nineteenth century with the Dark Ages. Under the power of Gospelization the world is going to be so improved that the sword and the musket of our time will be kept in museums as now we look at thumbscrews and ancient instruments of torture. Oh, what opportunities yours are going to have, young men all the world over, under thirty! How thankful you ought to be that you were not born any sooner. Blessed are the cradles that are being rocked now. Blessed are the students in the freshman class. Blessed those who will yet be young men when the new century comes in, in five or six years from now.

The World Fixed Up.

"This world was hardly fit to live in in the eighteenth century. I do not see how the old folks stood it. During this nineteenth century the world has by Christianizing and educational influences been fixed up until it does very well for temporary residence. But the twentieth century! Ah, that will be the time to see great sights, and do great deeds. Oh, young men, get ready for the rolling in of that mightiest, and grandest, and most glorious century that the world has ever seen!

"Only five Summers more, five Autumns more, five Winters more, five Springs more, and then the clock of time will strike the death of the old century and the birth of the new. I do not know what sort of a December night it will be when this century lies down to die; whether it will be starlit or tempestuous; whether the snows will be drifting, or the soft winds will breathe upon the pillow of the expiring centenarian. But millions will mourn its going, for many have received from it kindnesses innumerable, and they will kiss farewell the aged brow wrinkled with so many vicissitudes.

"Old nineteenth century of weddings and burials, of defeats and victories, of nations born and nations dead, thy pulses growing feebler now, will soon stop on that 31st night in December. Right by beside it will be the infant century held up for baptism. Its smooth brow will glow with bright expectations. The then more than 1,700,000,000 inhabitants of the earth will hail its birth and pray for its prosperity. Its reign will be for 100 years, and the most of your life, I think, will be under the sway of its scepter. Get ready for it. Have your heart ready; your nerves right; your brain right; your digestion right. We will hand over to you our commerce, our mechanism, our arts and sciences, our professions, our pulpits, our inheritance.

"We believe in you. We trust you. We pray for you. We bless you. And though by the time you get into the thickest of the fight for God and righteousness we may have disappeared from earthly scenes, we will not lose our interest in your struggle, and if the dear Lord will excuse us for a little while from the Temple Service and the House of Many Mansions, we will come out on the battlements of jasper, and cheer you, and, perhaps, if that night of this world be very quiet, you may hear our voices dropping from afar, as we cry, 'Be thou faithful unto death, and thou shalt have a crown!'"

FUTURE LIFE OCCUPATIONS.

Dr. R. Heber Newton's Last Sermon Before His Annual Vacation.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton preached the last sermon of the present season in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday morning on "The Occupation of the Life to Come." While the church will remain open until the second Sunday in June, Dr. Newton will go to his country home, at Easthampton, L. I., and will not preach again in this city until next October.

His text yesterday was: "Are they not the ministering spirits sent forth to minister to them that are heirs to salvation?" He said, in part:

"Some years ago I was in the habit of listening to a dear, good soul, whose life at least preached, if his words did not convey much thought, a sermon upon heaven, in which he reached the climax of his message when he said: 'Finally, my brethren, in heaven we shall have a whole eternity to spend and nothing whatever to do.' The fond vision allured his soul. Bliss, perhaps, to that poor, tired man, weary of the chores of the home and of the labor of sermon-making, but you will not wonder if I tell you that I went home a little reluctant if that was the truth, to hasten to heaven.

"I think there is nothing more pathetic in the story of the great Napoleon than the tale of how, when he first landed and established his home on St. Helena, and knowing that there he must spend the residue of his life, with every occupation of life wrenched from him, on a lonely bit of rock in midocean, he turned to master languages that he might keep himself busy.

"In what I say to you this morning I am perfectly conscious that all thought is beggared in the reality beyond our thinking. I only offer you hints. Surpass them in your own souls, as God will give you to know how there is a reality which I have neither seen nor heard, nor has entered into the heart of man to conceive.

"In the beginning let me remind you that all noble and worthy occupations here on the earth are mainly intellectual and spiritual. There may be the outer manifestations of activity through the physical body, but the activity is always in reality within. It is the action of mind and of soul; of all that goes to make up the inner man.

"I need scarcely remind you of how true this is with the nobler occupations here. In the professions and sciences and arts a man may be busying himself with outward tools in material activity, but the real work is wrought by the unseen agent within. It is mental. The brush may move with the rapidity of inspiration over the canvas, but there is a more rapid movement within in the action of thought. The fingers may play with bewildering, subtle delicacy over the keyboard, but the real action is within in the movements of the spirit hearkening to the inner melodies and throwing them out into material audible form. But when we descend to the lower forms of activity it is none the less true that when a man works with his hands at the carpenter's bench it is none the less his mind that is working, and only he who is meshed in materiality fails to recognize this.

"Now, then, in the hereafter, whatsoever form of materiality may encl othe us, the action will be there, as here, the action of intelligences, and if we can conceive the action of intelligences here we need not be powerless to conceive such action there.

"I pass on to observe that whatever else we carry into that next world, we do thus carry these intelligences, which are the real inner being; yourself and myself, intelligences of mind within each of us; finer, purer, higher intelligences, but the same intelligences still, but hungered for work. I observe further, that, as we pass over into that other world, intelligences still, with a craving for activity of intelligence there as here, we find ourselves still in an intelligible world, in a rational universe, in a world all instinct with thought, appealing to those intelligences to think out their problem, to solve their mystery, to go over again the great thought of the Eternal Creator, to dream again His harmonies, to see again His visions.

"Is it not the same universe, after all? Think you that we pass into some other world, some other order, some other universe? It is the same universe, only seen with finer eyes and known with clearer minds, as that in which we find ourselves.

"There is a touching story told by one of our modern short-story writers of an old, infirm, and poverty-stricken artist on his deathbed, seeing the ideal head of Christ and calling for his brush with which to paint it, and, as the fever was already sapping the last strength from his worn-out body, on an imaginary canvas, with an imaginary brush, he painted away until the brush fell as he fell back on his bed dead. Some other vision of that ideal head will come to him, and a finer and more subtle touch shall be his, and a finer and more delicate canvas before him, than ever set upon his easel upon earth, and he shall paint his Christ.

"But you will say to me that, while all this may be true, in this world we are in a material universe, and the knowledge that comes to us comes from material manifestations in material forms, and what shall we do, not knowing all that is not in such material and physical form?

"I remind you of what I said a Sunday or two ago—that of immateriality we know nothing. All thinking, intelligent being clothes itself with materiality. It is only as we penetrate through the outer folds into the inner folds of the living mantle of the Spirit, it is only thus we pass on from this world into the world to come, to find not the outer, grosser, physical forms for us to study, but the inner, finer, subtler forms of the same material universe, the beautiful order, as the Greeks call it, for us still to study.

"You will remind me, again, that although we are in a material world, we are dealing with material objects through material means, by material organs as the brain, through material tools as the senses, using manufactured and mechanical instruments as the telescope and the microscope. True. But the allegation being true, the negation would not be true. Go where you will and you will find a significant fact coming to us, a hint pregnant with suggestion. All the most marvelous knowledges of our physical world given to us in the latter years have been given to us not by our natural senses, but by those senses, artificially and mechanically heightened to a point beyond all dream a century ago.

"Thus we shall have new tools for new work, new beings for new knowledges, new powers with the new body—these are the visions that come to us when we think calmly and seriously of that body that shall be.

"Now, if you think of it, is there lacking the higher—indeed, the highest—occupation known to us upon the earth for intellectuality.

"Statesmanship represents the highest form of purely mental activity turned into the ordering of society. With all our endeavors and our dreamings, what a mere rudimentary form of society is that which we call civilization. Plato dreams of the republic that is to be; but where and when? If not here, then there. If not now, then in the beyond, in that unseen realm of the future, where the ideals of earth are all materialized, and there is realized that perfect form of human association of which now we only dream."

STEP BY STEP TO KNOWLEDGE

Man, Says Bishop Potter, Could Not Bear It All at Once.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter administered confirmation at the morning service in the Church of the Epiphany, Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday. Previous to the confirmation, he delivered a short sermon, taking his text from the Gospel of St. John: "I have many things to say unto you, but you cannot bear them now."

"You and I began our lives in darkness," the Bishop said, "and it is only little by little that light is admitted to the infant's eyes. The same is true in regard to sound. The shock of a great noise is obviously painful to the infant that in later years stands amid the clamor and din of battle unmoved. We need to take some illustration simple as that to understand the meaning of the text.

"Had Christ disclosed to His Apostles all at once the things He intended them to do, they would have been overwhelmed. As Jesus stood in the temple and spoke to them, they expected that the temple would again be thronged with priests and worshippers as a triumph of the truth.

"The Church takes us, step by step, year after year, over the career and ministry of Christ, in order to interpret the relation of that career to our lives. How hard it is for men to surrender their antipathies, their prejudices, and racial antagonisms! We call the Christian religion the first missionary religion. And so it was in the early days. Within our own recollection, there have been sections of countries where the Jews have been shut out and a wall built against them. But the new evangelical teaching of the century in which we live is one of love for all men, no matter of what race or how alien he may be.

"The boys and girls now growing to manhood and womanhood, standing on the threshold of a life of activity, would be overwhelmed if they could see the burdens to be laid upon them. They would be crushed down by the weight of the load. The difficulties of the future appear small as they come one by one. Step by step, the Master trains us for the task of life, and leads us to the revelation of Himself. Life will interpret itself to us just in proportion as we ask Him, who is the Spirit of Truth. There is special application of this to those who are coming here to-day for confirmation."

"RAISE YOUR STANDARD."

The Rev. C. T. Weitzel, Dr. Lyman Abbott's Assistant, Occupies His Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott did not preach yesterday in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, his place in the pulpit being occupied by his assistant, the Rev. Charles T. Weitzel, who delivered a sermon directed especially to the class of young persons that joined the church the preceding Sunday.

He told them to hold their standard of life and conduct high through life, and never to lower it under any discouragement, but always to strive to raise it higher. He pointed out the great danger of lowering the standard of Christian life and conduct, and advised that it was the duty of Christians to be holy first and not to be happy first.

"Positive goodness," he said, "is much higher than negative goodness. A man may have done no one harm, but he is to be judged whether he has made any one sing for joy. It is reasonable to strive after the very highest ideal of character and conduct. Christ told his Disciples to be perfect.

"Raise your standard. The message I bring to you is 'Look up!' Be brave, be patient, be enduring, sacrifice yourself, and love, as did Christ, to the end."

"EVOLUTION AND RELIGION."

First Sermon of the Central Metropolitan Meetings.

The first of a series of Central Metropolitan meetings was held last night in the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The meetings will be held at the same place every Sunday night during the Summer.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman preached a sermon upon "Evolution and Religion" last evening. He condemned the theories of the evolutionists, and said:

"It is the duty of us all to take more interest in the burning questions of the hour which occupy the public mind. I believe that it is part of the business of the Christians to recognize that science is part of religion. In this age we have got to face facts, and any one who is afrald of facts has no business on the platform."

Mr. Cadman reviewed the theories of Darwin, Huxley, and Tyndal, and said: "Admit the theory of evolution, and God remains as great as ever. Every scientific creation is but a star to His crown."

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FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar of customs appeals.
875—James F. White & Co. vs. United States. 1230—American Trading Company vs. same. 2149—Rose vs. same. 2150—Erikson vs. same. 645—Mayer vs. same. 929—Methson & Co. vs. same. 736—Quackenbush vs. same. 1278—Glaenzer & Co. vs. same. 1067—James, F. White & Co. vs. same. 1836—A. Kaster & Brothers vs. same. 715—Charles Ahrenfeld & Son vs. same. 1380—F. W. Stemmler & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
118—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. Steamship Flamborough. 125—Olsen vs. The Mayor, &c. 128—Dalley vs. The Mayor, &c. 129—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Tugs J. W. Hall and A. J. White. 132—Hall vs. Ferryboat Paunpeck and Tug A. J. White. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Indian Prince. 133—Briggs vs. Ferryboat Whitehall. 134—Deats vs. Steamboat Sylvan Shore. 29—McRoberts vs. Steamer Richard Peck. 106—United States vs. Dumper No. 9. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Dupre. 75—Oldfield vs. Tug Greenville. 55—Kutchings vs. Wilson. 63—Whitman vs. Steamship Holywood.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
59—Glover vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 73—National Park Bank vs. Goddard. 56—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 82—Burk vs. Edison General Electric Company. 62—McKinney vs. Campion. 64—Colleli vs. New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Construction Company. 65—McCaslin Machine Company vs. McCaslin. 83—Thomas Adams Company vs. Albert. 38—Matter of Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Lorschen. 2—Tim vs. Walter. 3—Kilpatrick vs. Meyer. 4—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer.
Class III.—5—Hawkins vs. Hawkins. 6—Rankin vs. Reid. 7—Parmly vs. Felbst. 8—MacRae vs. Graham.
Class IV.—9—Mitchell vs. Aldis. 10—Mack vs. Ravenswood Art Glass Works. 11—Matter of Caldwell Avenue. (In re Flanagan.)
Class VI.—12—Sheldon vs. Chu Fong. 13—Woodcock vs. Woodcock.
Class VII.—14—Carroll vs. Pfluger. 15—Sterne vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 16—Herrts vs. same. 17—Pliess vs. Treadwell & Harris Baking Company. 18—Hooker vs. Ensign.
Class VIII.—19—Fossette vs. Brown. 20—Goode vs. Brown. 21—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 22—Bay Shore Company vs. Hirsch. 23—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 24—People, &c., vs. Mutual Life Association of America. 25—Harriot vs. Gorman. 26—Nathan vs. Hendricks. 27—Phoenix Assurance Company vs. Dippel. 28—Cohn vs. Cohn. 29—Bliss vs. Fosdick. 30—Hazard vs. Rappenecker. 31—McDonnell vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 32—Hirschfeld vs. Bloomingdale. 33—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 34—Schirm vs. Slushe mer. 35—Lyst vs. Hollender. 36—Lewis vs. Sent. 37—Crow vs. Low. 38—McKay vs. McKay. 39—Terry vs. Recknagel. 40—Jackson vs. Bradhurst. 41—Bell vs. Weinstein. 42—Bogert vs. Kaufman. 43—Simis vs. McElroy. 44—Duffy vs. Duffy. 45—Matter of Goodrich-Lawton Company. 46—Logan vs. Shea. 47—Kempner vs. Greenberg. 48—Shenango Glass Company vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 49—Caskel vs. Rothschild. 50—Heinze vs. Rothschild. 51—People, &c., vs. Home Benefit Association. 52—Ward vs. Kountze. 53—Fortmeyer vs. Munsell. 54—Matter of Smidt & Pupke Manufacturing Company. 55—Lennon vs. Graner. 58—McGinley vs. Forty-second Street Railway Company. 57—Matter of New-York Fruit Importing Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Divorce.—3005—Wunsch vs. Wunch. 3010—Tuthill vs. Tuthill.
Law and Fact.—2776—Densmore vs. Searle. 2175—Zwinge vs. Kohr. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 1088—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2318—Erkorn vs. Erkorn. 2886—Yoelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2480—Man vs. Cromwell. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 539—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Ferri vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2301—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial. 3193—Donnelly vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1724—Blanchard vs. Jefferson. 4036—Timpson vs. The Mayor, &c. 2830—Gaffney vs. Butler. 2898—William Hanks Company vs. Bauer. 2926—Walter vs Bittschler. 1913½—Saunders vs. Agricultural Insurance Company. 2314—Higgins vs. Ridgway. 2885—Fitzpatrick vs. Renehan. 3190—Staff vs. V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company. 679—Mason vs. Tower Hill Company. 1380½—M. Jacoby & Co. vs. Denison. 2580—Morris vs. Dr. Nebus Guarantee Opium Cure Company. 3520—Peyser vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad Company

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Auction Sales	12	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	11	Legal Sales	12
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	12	New-Jersey Property	12
Business Notices	5	Personal	7
City Items	5	Proposals	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Public Notices	12
Copartnership Notices	11	Real Estate at Auction	12
Country Houses To Let	12	Referee's Notices	12
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Spring and Winter Resorts	6
Dividends	11	Summer Resorts	6
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	12
Financial	11	The Turf	6
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let for Business	12
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	10
Horses, Carriages, &c.	6	Unfurnished Rooms	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—A Temperance Town.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Passpoote.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Living Pictures.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—King of Peru.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Martha.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Lottery of Love and A Wet Blanket.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Sportsmen's Exposition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR THEATRE, Broadway-13th St—8:00—Oliver Twist.

READER'S INDEX.

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	5	2
Courts	3	5
Financial	11	1
Fires in This City	5	6
Marine Intelligence	8	3
Obituary Record	2	3
Post Office Notice	10	4
Real Estate	12	3
Telegraphic Brevities	2	5
Theatrical Gossip	11	5
Washington Weather Forecast	8	2

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Great Cuban Victory Reported.
A Bill that Will Bear Watching.
Deception as to Juror Burbridge.
Drowned in the Hudson.
Explosion Under an Express Train.
Trouble Over Golf Players' Arrest.
Gov. Turney Hanged in Effigy.
Cold Part of a Big Storm.

Page 2
Two Opinions as to Resurrection.
Ex-President Seelye Dead.
Saved by the Dockery Commission.
Riot by Street Car Strikers.
The Lehigh Valley Train Wreck.
Sunday School Union's Anniversary.

Page 3
Dr. Talmage to Young Men.

Page 5
The German Anti-Revolution Bill.
Colombia and Her Neighbors.
Another of Meade's Fracases.
Ainsworth Police Bill Doomed.
Depletion of a Fire Brigade.

Page 6
National Cycle Circuit Teams.

Page 8
Ethical Society's Anniversary.
Books as Bread or Poison.

Page 9
New-Jersey Department Reforms
Tableaus for Charity.
A Year's Insurance Record.
Lowenstein in Stiner's Court.
Dr. Wilson's Choir Troubles.
Burglars and Policemen Shoot.
Last Week of the Legislature.

Page 10
News of the Colleges.

Page 12
Points About Valkyrie.

Another Invention by Mr. Dashiell.

WASHINGTON May 12.—Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Dashiell has made an invention for use in rapid-fire ordnance, which will be tested at the Indian Head Proving Ground. He recently invented a breech mechanism which is quite valuable to him in the way of royalty from the Government. The latest invention pertains also to the breech of rapid-fire guns. The mechanism is of the slotted screw type, the breech plug having four threaded and four blank segments. The breech plug is swung away from the gun without being first drawn to the rear, as is usually the case, so that the old three motions are condensed into two. There are no spring catches, and no screws, and the mechanism closes compactly.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	64	50	6 P. M.	46	70
6 A. M.	62	49	9 P. M.	41	63
9 A. M.	48	63	11 P. M.	40	59
12 M.	46	67	12 P. M.	40	58
4 P. M.	46	71			

Average temperature yesterday.....48
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....61
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....59

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SOUND MONEY IN KENTUCKY.

There are three candidates for the United States Senate in Kentucky. One of them, Senator Blackburn, supports the unlimited and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Another of them, Congressman McCreary, does not go so far as this, but seems to think that it would be safe and wise to compromise by purchasing and coining silver. The third candidate is Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who is absolutely opposed to coining or buying silver or to any attempt by the Government to impose upon the country money of an arbitrary and artificial value. Gen. Buckner has stated his views with the greatest possible frankness and exactness, and when asked what effect this might have on his prospects for election to the Senate, he said:

"That question occasions me no concern. I have always been entirely frank with the people of Kentucky, and will continue to be so. My love for them has grown from my childhood days. They have heretofore honored me with their confidence and given me many evidences of their regard. It would be an ill return for such generosity for me to attempt now to win their support by concealing from them my sincere convictions on public questions in which they are interested. I prefer to live in their respect rather than win with the loss of it the highest office in the land."

This is a manly way of treating the people, which many of our ambitious leaders of the East and North might adopt with advantage. The views announced by Gen. Buckner are very ably stated and argued. He believes in the use of silver for money only so far as it can be kept interchangeable with gold. He reviews the history of the attempts by the United States to force silver into circulation at the ratio of 16 to 1, and describes the enormous loss and injury incurred by persistence in this policy. He points out that with the depreciation of the silver now in the Treasury, in coin and bullion, and with the principal and interest of the loans made necessary to keep silver at par with gold, the direct money loss to the taxpayers of the United States will be at least $449,000,000. The indirect loss inflicted by the disturbance of credit at home and abroad is simply incalculable.

In the face of this experience we are asked to resume the policy that has been so costly and to carry it to still greater extremes. There can be, declares Gen. Buckner, but one result—silver monometallism. "It is," he says, "to this unhappy condition that the silver miners, who are flooding the country with their literature, would reduce us, in order that they may receive their annual bounty from the people." It is extremely refreshing to find views so sound so intelligently and clearly advocated in a part of the country where the silver movement has heretofore had an appearance of such strength.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The announcement that Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Gen. Wheaton, and other army officers are to be present this month at the encampment of the United Confederate Veterans at Houston, and, still more, that Union officers of distinction are to attend the dedication, on May 30, of the monument in Chicago to the Confederate dead, may renew the wrath of Department Commander Thayer of Boston, who lately opposed this dedication.

We fear that Department Commander Thayer, by his bitter words, did more harm than good to a cause that doubtless he fought for bravely and to memories that he sincerely cherishes. Were the proposal to glorify secession by setting up a monument in its honor in a public park or square of Chicago, the case would be wholly different. But this mortuary shaft, to begin with, is placed in a cemetery where several thousand Confederate soldiers were long ago buried on Government property by Government authority, while the Government has recently loaned cannon to decorate the spot. Even in such circumstances, were it to bear a disloyal inscription, it ought to be and doubtless would be barred out by the Government, or the Oakwood Cemetery authorities, or both. But Commander Thayer did not hint that there is any objection on that ground, and yet that would apparently be the really serious one, should it exist.

This officer, however, made a special point that "insult is added to injury by the selection of our Grand Army Sabbath," that is, Memorial Day, of this year, for the dedication. But is that true? It seems to us a fair question whether not only in this instance, but in all instances and throughout the country, May 30 might not well become the day for the decoration of the graves of Confederate as well as of Union soldiers. For it must be observed that May 30 was the day chosen first by the Grand Army of the Republic itself. When a similar ceremony was adopted in some parts of the South, the day, or, rather, days, were put earlier, and quite naturally—perhaps because it was not deemed well to encroach on the Grand Army day; perhaps because the fullness of the season's wealth of flowers comes earlier there; perhaps even because at that time the wounds of the war were still fresh, and the South wanted its own exclusive observances. But if now any disposition is shown to make this distinctively Grand Army day national instead of local—perhaps in time to become a legal holiday by act of Congress—ought it not to be welcomed rather than repelled?

Commander Thayer declared that "the blood of our martyred Lincoln, of our noble Grant, cries out in protest against this blasphemy." But is it doubtful what view the great and magnanimous Lincoln, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," would take of this affair? And as for Grant, the last paragraph of his "Memoirs" began with the sentence: "I feel that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the Federal and the Confederate"; its final words were a repetition of his famous "Let us have peace."

The Massachusetts Grand Army officer need never fear that the chief honors of Decoration Day will not be for Union soldiers, and he may well reflect whether that day would become less majestic in its homage should it witness also some remembrances for the graves of those who perished in the lost and the wrong cause, now that our living countrymen throughout the Union are brothers once more. Certainly the statement now made that distinguished soldiers who fought for the Union will be present at the Chicago monument dedication is significant.

RECENT IMPORTS COMPARED WITH McKINLEY IMPORTS.

For some time past the McKinley newspapers have been filling a great part of their space with dispatches and editorial articles relating to the value of goods imported under the new tariff. Every month the official reports of the Government have given them a fresh text. We suppose that our neighbor, The New-York Tribune, has published in the last two or three months not less than forty columns of matter on this subject, pointing out and commenting upon the fact that the value of the imports exceeds the value of goods imported during the corresponding months of last year.

But none of the Republican journals has ventured to compare the values recently reported with the values for the corresponding months of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1893, a year in which the sacred McKinley tariff was in force.

The Treasury Department published a few days ago a summary of the imports for the nine months ending on March 31 and beginning on July 1, 1894. It will be noticed that the new tariff was in force for a little more than seven of these nine months. In the following table the values of the imports of the leading articles or kinds of goods for the nine months ending on March 31 last are compared with the values for the corresponding nine months ending on March 31, 1893, during which the McKinley tariff was in operation:

VALUES OF IMPORTS.

	Nine Months Ending on March 31, 1893.	Nine Months Ending on March 31, 1895.
Woolen goods	$31,752,175	$25,900,366
Wool	16,546,072	16,536,997
Silk goods	30,430,008	24,378,049
Cotton goods	26,536,668	25,672,779
Glass and glassware	6,129,014	5,208,807
Iron and steel manufactures	24,594,865	17,558,327
Leather	5,851,397	4,567,517
Gloves	6,107,909	5,372,023
Animals	3,614,220	2,176,260
Buttons and button forms	1,120,966	825,565
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	38,352,838	32,029,152
Earthen, stone, and china ware	7,144,927	6,616,120
Fruits and nuts	16,792,149	12,305,975
Precious stones	11,503,655	5,235,147
Malt liquors	1,372,931	1,111,790
Paper and manufactures of	2,907,207	2,147,130
Meat products and dairy products	1,631,503	1,514,655
Manufactures of tobacco	2,238,993	1,672,833
Vegetables	3,715,544	2,786,117
Wines	7,023,999	5,091,118

These figures speak for themselves. They demolish hundreds of columns of unjust and misleading partisan comment upon the imports of the last few months under the new tariff. Our Republican friends have sought to deceive by comparing the values of recent imports with the values of the imports in a panic year, when trade and industry were depressed by the operation of a silver-purchase law which had been enacted as the fruit of a bargain between the supporters of the McKinley bill and the agents of the owners of silver mines. The readers of Republican journals are not permitted to see any comparison between recent imports and those of the year immediately preceding the silver panic. Our table shows that the imports of that year—or of the nine months taken for comparison—were considerably in excess of those reported under the new tariff.

WHAT NEXT?

The Emperor of Germany is having a novel experience. Having declared that religion, order, and the monarchy were in deadly peril from what he calls the revolution, and his Ministry having prepared an elaborate law for the suppression of the revolution and the defense of the monarchy, order, and religion, the Reichstag has rejected the law with something very like scorn, and the people of all Germany are rejoicing. As we pointed out recently, the Emperor is without a majority in the Parliament. The Ministry have heretofore avoided a decisive adverse vote by various tactics. They have now encountered one, and were compelled to do so by the Emperor's insistence. When a divinely-appointed savior of the people finds his pet measure of salvation voted down by the representatives of the people amid general rejoicing, it must make him think with longing of the happy days of his ancestors, when the vicegerent of Providence could save his people in his own way without consulting them.

It is reported that the Ministry will not resign in consequence of this defeat. Nor will the Reichstag at present be dissolved, as the stupid electors would be sure to return one no more favorable to imperial salvation. But even the Emperor of Germany cannot go on indefinitely without a Parliamentary majority. How one will be secured it is not easy to see, but the most natural way for the present Emperor would be through a diversion abroad, and the ugly temper of the official press toward England may indicate such a device. But in the long run even this device is bound to fail. If William insists on being the savior of "his" people, he will have to let the people decide how they will be saved.

GOV. MORTON AND COL. WARING.

There has been passed by the Legislature a bill which its friends describe as a "rebuke" or a "snub" to Col. Waring. It permits truckmen to leave their trucks standing at night in front of property owned by them. Why the passage of this bill should affect the feelings of Col. Waring any more than those of other citizens who desire the streets to be kept in an orderly and cleanly condition it is not easy to see. It is true that Col. Waring has enforced the law now existing which forbids the use of the public streets for the storage of trucks, and he has done this so thoroughly that, whereas a few weeks ago there were some 30,000 of these trucks occupying the streets intended for public use, there are not now more than a few hundred. But in doing his plain duty in this matter Col. Waring has simply expended a good deal of time, care, and energy in protecting the rights of all the citizens of New-York to an equal and undisturbed use of the city streets. He has also protected the common right to clean and healthful streets, which are impossible when trucks are left standing at night.

The real purpose of this bill is a double one—first, demagogic, to favor the class whose unlawful privilege is prohibited by the present law; second, and spiteful, to embarrass Col. Waring, who does his work for the public and not for the politicians. The bill, after its first passage, was rejected by Mayor Strong for reasons which all sensible men will approve. It has now been passed a second time by the Senate, and should it reach the Governor, its advocates pretend to have "influence" that will induce Mr. Morton to sign it. We do not believe that. We should be very much surprised indeed if the Governor failed to put a quietus on such an obviously mischievous measure.

MR. JUDGE AND THE MAHATMAS.

We gave some reasons a few days ago for our belief that Mr. William Q. Judge had obtained absolute control of the two Mahatmas, Koot Hoomi and Morya, and thus had "cornered" the Theosophist industry's entire supply of raw material, before the American branch of that industry was induced to declare its independence and to make him its President for life. It will soon be known to everybody whether Mr. Judge really has the exclusive use of the Mahatmas, (who came to this country a few months ago and were for a time stowed away in the recesses of Philadelphia,) for it is now announced that Mrs. Besant has undertaken to invoke their power in order that he may be convicted, overthrown, and banished into the outer darkness. Up to this time, she says, she has "rigidly refrained from dragging" either Morya or Koot Hoomi "into the controversy," but she is convinced that it is her duty now to call upon at least one of them. She asserts that Koot Hoomi has repeatedly exhibited his "radiant astral figure" before her "physical eyes" since the year 1885, when she saw him for the first time in a house then occupied by Mme. Blavatsky, and that he appeared before her in this country a year and a half ago to inform her that he had not used Mr. Judge as an agent for the transmission of messages. "I learned from him directly," she says, "that the messages were not done by him and that they were done by Mr. Judge."

After the adjournment of the recent convention in Boston there was a supplementary meeting at which Mr. Judge submitted his answer to Mrs. Besant's accusation that he had fraudulently invented messages from the Mahatmas and palmed them off upon prominent Theosophists. Mr. Judge explained that such a charge could not be tried "as one would investigate material affairs," but he laid before the meeting a long statement, which was declared by unanimous vote to be thoroughly satisfactory. "Much time," we are told, "was spent in discussing the charge of deception with regard to the matter of the Rosicrucian jewel, which was said to have the power of changing tints when Mme. Blavatsky was in ill health, but this charge was declared to be as contemptible as the others were." Mr. Judge explained that the writing of the Mahatmas was "precipitated" upon paper at certain times. By diligent study since the year 1875 he had learned a great deal about this precipitation. The attending Theosophists courteously declared by resolution that his explanation or defense had been "entirely unnecessary."

If Mrs. Besant now calls upon the Mahatmas to punish Mr. Judge, and they do not respond to her appeal, will she not be convinced, and will it not be plain to all, that these astral personages are now in the service of Mr. Judge, and that the preliminary negotiations for the establishment of a Mahatma Trust have been completed?

We think it quite probable that Mrs. Besant would have withdrawn from the field and acknowledged Mr. Judge's supremacy if she had been informed as to the contents of a message received from the Mahatmas on April 24, three days before the recent convention in Boston, by "a prominent broker of Chicago" who had been opposing Mr. Judge and was about to attend that convention. This message "was written in a peculiar hand on foreign-looking paper." It was found by the broker lying on the top of his papers in a desk which had been locked and to which no one but himself had a key. We understand that it was the cause of considerable excitement in the wheat pit of the Chicago Board of Trade before the recipient of it bore it away to Boston. Here is a copy:

"You have faithfully worked for us by aiding the T. S., [Theosophical Society,] and often wondering if we really exist. That we do you should know from intuition alone, as phenomena cannot prove it. But a crisis has now come, foreseen by us, the importance of which you do not know. It demands judgment, not sentiment; intuition, not reason; and a firm support of the cause.

"The T. S. is in such a condition that there is no hope save in America. It has at last become a danger, menacing the real Theosophical movement, instead of a help to the cause.

"The duty of the American group is to cut off from the diseased parts, so that itself can live. If that is not done a few more years of strife will come to a close in ruins—the work of twenty years ruined through ambition, aided by sentimentality exercised at the wrong time. Much is expected of you.

"The destroyers of Theosophy have used their year of probation in increasing and extending unbrotherly acts and thoughts and have ruined much. No longer temporize, but act. A wide and noble future lies before those who shall aid us by aiding our real movement, the salvation of the human race."

July wheat opened that day in Chicago at 61¼. The favored broker bought 500,000 bushels (which he has since sold at a snug profit) and took passage for Boston, where he voted for William Q. Judge. Would Mrs. Besant still be pursuing and opposing Mr. Judge if she knew that the Mahatmas had been at work for him even in the Chicago Board of Trade? Would she now appeal to the Mahatmas with any confidence if she were aware of the fact that they were sending such messages before the recent convention? We think not. We predict that the Mahatmas will not assist her.

SNARLING AT REFORMS.

The admission into the columns of The New-York Tribune of occasional Washington letters intended to disparage the work of the Dockery commission, without editorial correction of the manifest injustice that these assaults inflict upon some very loyal and vigorous Republican members of the Senate and the House who contributed to make effective the recommendations of the Dockery commission, may be attributed, possibly, to a lack of familiarity in the office of The Tribune with the composition of the commission, the work it undertook, and the reforms it accomplished, and the fact that in everything it has done its Democratic and Republican members were absolutely in agreement.

For many years, perhaps not until the last office holder who resisted the reforms proposed by the joint commission shall have ceased to be interested in preserving old business methods from the meddlesome but economical touch of the reformer, the wholesome beginning made by Representative Dockery and his associates will be subject to the ill-natured misrepresentations of discharged or dissatisfied Government employés. But the reforms, which are simply the recognition of the wisdom of applying that good sense to the conduct of public business that is regarded as indispensable to success in private affairs, will go on.

We have the word of many public officers who have observed the effect of the changes made in the business methods of the Treasury by bills reported by the Dockery commission that the law is working well, without relaxation of the necessary safeguards against inaccuracy or peculation, and with a decided gain in the expedition of business.

New-Jersey has joined Delaware in some sort of a dark conspiracy against the other States. As everybody knows, the peach crop always fails completely at this season of the year. No natural law is better established than this. Sometimes frost does the damage and sometimes a flood; sometimes a new bug is prepared especially for the occasion and in case of need there is always a pest known as "the yellows" upon which to fall back. Not since recorded history began has the peach crop survived April, or at most the 1st of May. This year the public is asked to believe that the course of Nature has been changed. It is openly stated that the trees are in fine shape, that not a bud has fallen off—that prices will be low! There is something concealed under these preposterous assertions. We don't know what it is, but every male resident of this country should be ready for an impending cataclysm.

If anybody is "trying to force on Brooklyn a Sabined union with New-York," he ought at least to explain just what a "Sabined union" may be. The inventor of this quaint phrase probably had in mind a certain picturesque incident in Roman history, but if our recollection of that little affair is correct, its outcome might better serve as an argument for the consolidationists than for their opponents. There was, indeed, a good deal of hysterical screaming for a day or two after the wooing, but it soon quieted down, and no subsequent expressions of discontent were heard except a few from lonely yokels who got no sympathy, even from the young persons whose transfer from the suburbs had been more or less involuntary. The cases, however, are in no wise similar. New-Yorkers show no inclination to raid the fields of Brooklyn; on the contrary, they view the whole matter with a calmness that differs little from indifference, and are inclined to regard themselves rather than their neighbors, as the real objects of whatever "Sabining" is in contemplation.

Le Journal Egyptien describes with much enthusiasm and innumerable adjectives a "punch d'honneur" recently given by the French colony at Cairo to celebrate the archaeological achievements of their compatriot, M. J. de Morgan. Eulogistic speeches were made by all the French officials and diplomats now in Egypt. They claimed for the explorer of Dahchour's necropolis a right to share the fame of Monge, Champollion, Selve, Cordier, Maspero, Mariette, and Grébaut, and congratulated France on the additions another of her sons was making to art and history. M. de Morgan responded modestly as regards his own labors, and dwelt at length on the different motives with which England and France have exploited the Land of the Pharaohs, declaring the spirit of the one to be wholly commercial, and that of the other to be scientific and artistic. There is quite enough of truth in this to give the comparison point and interest, particularly at a "punch d'honneur." The great finds made by M. de Morgan among the tombs at Dahchour were fully described in The Times some weeks ago.

While people contented themselves with digging for, and not finding, money which Capt. Kidd didn't bury, no one except owners of the waste places that dot the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida had any reason to complain. It is different when the Kidd treasure hunters become Kidd treasure finders, as happened last week at the village of Baiting Hollow, six miles from Riverhead, L. I. Hitherto that place contained only two churches, a broom factory and 450 inhabitants. Now, one John E. Peterson, while engaged in a pretended attempt to add a cistern to the list of Baiting Hollow's possessions, uncovered an iron box, just seven inches long, five broad, and two deep, filled with gold and silver coin. This forces the world to both believe and disbelieve at the same time that Capt. Kidd's treasure has been lying for all these years at the edge of Peconic Bay. Yet there is no way to avoid the dilemma. Absolute proof exists that every cent of money the old mariner concealed in that neighborhood was removed a few weeks after he sailed for Boston, and now comes evidence no less indubitable that some of it was left there. Such a condition of affairs tends to make insanity epidemic, weakens the very foundations of social structure and shows up John E. Peterson as little better than a Fiend in Human Form.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN MANY LANDS

Reports From Eleven Nations Given at the Close of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12.—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention closed this evening with a remarkable parliament of nations, at which representatives from eleven different countries addressed an audience of 2,000 people. The International Committee could hardly have devised a more effective method of exhibiting the scope of its work.

W. H. Roberts spoke for the work in England and showed the great growth that the Young Men's Christian Association has had in the western part of the country in the last few years. He was followed by W. A. Boyd of Ireland, who also had an encouraging report to make. Germany was represented by J. G. Kessler, now of St. Louis, and Mr. Bichel, Secretary of the French Branch of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, spoke for France. Mr. Pirazzini, now a student at the Springfield Training School, gave an account of the work in Italy, which was closely followed, in spite of the speaker's somewhat imperfect English. Then the Aryan branches were dropped, and W. A. Hunton, Secretary of colored work for the International Committee, spoke for his race.

Charles A. Eastman, the Indian Secretary, responded as the representative of the true, the original Americans, and gave greeting to those present as foreigners. Burt Ihrug Jung of China was not very expert in the English language, but made a neat little speech, and the Rev. K. Tsunishama, a Japanese minister, who followed him, extolled the prowess of the Japanese and then apologized to his Chinese brother for having mentioned such a theme. Rutman of Ceylon spoke for the Indian Empire, of which he said Ceylon was the key. An interesting feature of the addresses was the fact that each speaker closed by repeating, in his own language, the words, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever."

The rest of the evening was taken up by Mr. Moody, who represented the cause of work among prisoners in county jails, and a collection was taken up for purchasing Bibles, in addition to the first collection for the work of the International Committee. The greater part of the delegates and other visitors will leave the city to-morrow.

WORK OF THE LEBANON HOSPITAL

President J. Weil Addresses the Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

The Board of Managers of Lebanon Hospital held their annual meeting in the hospital, Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues, yesterday afternoon.

The President, J. Weil, was in the chair and delivered an address, in the course of which he said that during the two years since the establishment of the hospital 1,100 patients had been treated and 475 operations performed. There were at present fifty-one patients. In the dispensary department 6,000 had received treatment.

The hospital property, originally purchased for $85,000, was now worth $200,000. The expenses and payment on debts was $62,500, and the income had been $90,421.35. There was a balance on hand of $3,983.95.

The following officers and managers were elected:

President—J. Weil; First Vice President—M. Peabody; Second Vice President—S. Jarmulowsky; Treasurer—L. Hutter; Secretary—M. Levin; Board of Managers—For three years, I. Schultz, Milevin S. Jarmulowsky, N. Hutkoff, J. Ducas, I. Gutterman, M. Jacoby, D. Berg, and L. Friedman; for two years, M. Franklin, E. Levy, J. Kottek, and J. Drexler; for one year, J. Barnard, A. Friedman, M. Helm, J. Berkowitz, and Dr. Cowan.

BISHOP POTTER AS ARBITER

Dispute Between Marble Workers and Their Employers Referred to Him.

Bishop Potter is acting as referee in a dispute between the Marble Industry Employers' Association and the Board of Walking Delegates. The trouble arose out of the recent sympathetic strikes by the building trades to help out the electrical workers.

Each of the organizations appointed a committee, and Bishop Potter was asked to act as referee or umpire. The employers' committee consists of Messrs. Robinson, Wells, and Eidlitz, and that of the Board of Walking Delegates of Messrs. Downs, Anslow, and Lydd.

Bishop Potter said yesterday that the committees have had several sessions, and will have one more meeting. What impressed him most, remarked Bishop Potter, was the sound common sense of the workingmen in presenting their case. They were now showing good business tact, and they had fully awakened to the fact that strikes were costly to both employers and workingmen.

He said there was a growing feeling in favor of arbitration among both employers and employes, and of an arbitration by outside, disinterested parties. Bishop Potter thought the present dispute would be settled in an amicable manner.

Patriot Scotchmen, Though Catholics.

Sir Donald Macfarlane is the only Catholic, says The London Saturday Review, who has ever sat for a Scotch constituency in the Imperial House of Parliament. There is a curious story told about his electioneering, which illustrates how the system of heckling can be sometimes turned to the advantage of the heckled. Sir Donald only won his seat in the last election by a majority of 80, and his victory was attributed to his "pawkiness." Feeling ran high against him; no believer in the Kirk could vote for a Catholic, it was thought, however good a Liberal the candidate might be. And at a great meeting it was anticipated that Sir Donald would be heckled out of the county. But a heckler arose, whether with Sir Donald's connivance or not, who put a fresh complexion on the matter. Was it possible, he asked Sir Donald, in stentorian tones, for a Papist to be a patriotic Scotchman? With feigned hesitation and much meekness of manner, Sir Donald replied that he had always considered Robert Bruce and William Wallace to be patriotic Scotchmen, and that both these worthies held the same religion as he did.

London Papers Boycott the Pope.

From The London Saturday Review.

The Pope's letter to the English people was sent to The Times for publication, instead of to one of the recognized news agencies. The letter has consequently been boycotted by The Daily News, The Standard, and The Daily Telegraph, thus losing half a million readers. A good many Catholics are inveighing against Cardinal Vaughan for this display of favoritism. It is not by such methods, they tell us, that the Catholic Church has won popularity in the United States.

A THREE DAYS' ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATING THE REV. R. S. MACARTHUR'S PASTORATE.

Three Services Held Yesterday—A Sermon by Dr. MacArthur Calling for Donations.

The three days' celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur's pastorate of the Calvary Baptist Church was begun yesterday morning with a praise and consecration meeting in the church chapel, led by Mr. Henry C. Conger.

Dr. MacArthur preached a historical sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Exercises were held in the afternoon in the chapel in recognition of the pastor's relations with the Sunday school work, and addresses of a reminiscent character were given by those who have been active in the Sunday school work during Dr. MacArthur's pastorate.

Public services were held in the church at 8 o'clock in the evening.

At the services yesterday morning the church was completely filled, and many persons stood in the aisles and in the rear of the church. The rostrum and pulpit were decorated with lilies, jack roses, and palms.

Dr. MacArthur was assisted at this service by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.; the Rev. Frank Morse, D. D.; the Rev. John B. Calvert, D. D.; the Rev. Halsey Moore, D. D.; the Rev. S. B. Willis, the Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D.; the Rev. V. W. Barrows, the Rev. Henry C. Vedder, and the Rev. John Love.

Dr. MacArthur in his sermon reviewed the growth of the church and the work accomplished during the last twenty-five years. His text, from the Ninetieth Psalm, seventeenth verse, was "Establish thou the work of thy hands, O Lord, establish thou it." He said:

"Life is measured now as never before, not by time, but by deeds. Standing to-day, as we do, at the close of this period of twenty-five years of commendable church work, we should rejoice and praise God. We have erected this house to the work of God; here there is no sham pretense or misrepresentation."

Dr. MacArthur, in commenting upon the sale of pews in other churches, said:

"The selling of pews in the house of the Lord is not to be found here. There are churches in this city where pews are sold in the open market the same as any other property. This church belongs to God in that it is free of debt. Its consecration was deferred until it could be dedicated to God free of mortgage."

Dr. MacArthur then urged the members of Calvary Baptist Church to look into the future and prepare for it. He said that the church should have an endowment fund of at least $150,000 to continue in the course of the work already begun. He said that the chapel on Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard needed many improvements, and expressed the hope that some one would at once start a donation for it with $10,000.

He also spoke of the magnificent charity of the founder of the Chicago University.

He said that this was the age of millionaires and that these rich men should remember the church generously and not do as one Baptist layman had done, left $10,000,000 to his family and only $10,000 to the church. Another Baptist layman, he said, left $8,000,000 to his family and not a cent to the church or to God.

Every seat in the church was occupied at the evening session, at which William M. Isaacs of the Executive Committee presided.

In addition to Dr. MacArthur there were present on the platform the Rev. Henry C. Vedder, the Rev. James M. Bruce, the Rev. F. R. Morse, and the Rev. Samuel Allman. The pastor opened the services, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall made a brief address.

Dr. Hall is a Presbyterian and a neighbor of Dr. MacArthur. He said he attended the anniversary services to show that a cordial feeling exists between the Baptists and the Presbyterians.

Dr. Hall congratulated Dr. MacArthur on his long and successful pastorate and the congregation on its possessing such a distinguished spiritual guide. He spoke about Sabbath observance.

The anniversary exercises will be continued this evening and to-morrow.

STATISTICS OF REVENUE RECEIPTS

Worthington Ford Shows the Effect of Certain Senate Amendments to the Tariff Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Worthington Ford, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, has prepared some figures about revenue receipts.

Receipts from internal revenue and customs sources are paid into the Treasury daily, but the particular sources from which the moneys are derived, so far as customs receipts are concerned, are not stated generally until the quarterly reports of the Bureau of Statistics are made.

From Mr. Ford's report it is shown that during the last nine months $9,000,000 has been paid into the Treasury from duties collected on imported sugar, iron ore, and bituminous coal. All three of these articles were in the free list in the Tariff bill that passed the House of Representatives in the first instance.

Duties on many articles in the woolen, cotton, metal, and wood schedules of the Tariff bill as it passed the House were increased in the Senate. Mr. Ford estimates at $

ALL GERMANY REJOICES

Pleased by the Rejection of the Anti-Revolution Bill.

SOME TALK OF A NEW REICHSTAG

Plans for the Opening of the North Sea Canal—A Grand Naval Display Expected—William Very Busy.

BERLIN, May 12.—Reports from the various provinces, especially those in South Germany, show the national joy of the rejection by the Reichstag of the Anti-Revolution bill. Inquiries made by the representative of the United Press show that the Government does not intend to retire from office because of the rejection of the measure. The Ministry considers that it has done its duty in showing the Emperor what the representatives of the people think of his invitation to unite in defense of religion, order, and the monarchy against revolution.

Dissolution of the Reichstag is not likely, owing to the known hostile feeling of the electors. Nevertheless, The Augsburger Post-Zeitung, the chief organ of the Southern Centrists, says that a favorable occasion will be seized to dissolve the House and get a new Reichstag, with a Conservative and National Liberal majority, which will revise the manhood and secret suffrage laws. It adds that if a cartel majority shall not be returned a suspension of the Constitution will be sure to follow, and a combined attempt will be made to level all those standing in the way of easier official ruling.

The Norddeutsche Allgeneine Zeitung will say to-morrow in its comment on the rejection of the anti-Revolution bill, that those who are answerable for the throwing out of the measure have reason to reflect upon how the situation will probably develop.

The Vossische Zeitung will say that the Government has stronger reason to reflect than its opponents. It adds that the Government is in a more uncomfortable situation than often falls to its lot. It must redress its mistake by a greater one or strike out into new paths.

The National Zeitung will say it foresees that the Socialists will create an early opportunity of resuming the conflict, and will express the hope that the Government will then be better prepared to wage it victoriously.

The Tageblatt will say that the rejection of the bill will shake the von Koeller system to its deepest foundation. It has excited and embittered the people for a long time to come.

The Freisinnige Zeitung will publish a jubilant article on the defeat of the bill, in the course of which it will say: "Vivat sequens! The Tobacco Tax bill will suffer the same fate."

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, will say: "The changeling is dead. The people will have to take care that it does not rise again."

The Government is greatly satisfied with the success of the pressure brought to bear upon Japan to prevent the annexation of territory on the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The official press is eloquent upon the removal of the serious anxieties that would have risen in regard to the peaceful development of the East, with the ultimate scramble of the powers to divide China among themselves, but it is no secret that the chief joy is in having, as it is believed, improved materially the relations of Germany with Russia, while at the same time neutralizing the effect that France's support might have had in strengthening her bonds with Russia.

The Post jubilantly exclaims that it is entirely satisfied with this first sample of Germany's action as a world power in East Asia. Whether this optimism will prove to be justified by any immediate solid advantage to Germany, the hope that such will prove to be the case is held in certain quarters. A report emanating from a source generally worthy of attention affirms that Germany will acquire from Japan a coaling station on the Island of Formosa for her ships of war.

The news of the settlement of the questions that had arisen under the treaty of Shimonoseki between Japan on the one hand and Russia, Germany, and France on the other had the effect of imparting marked briskness at the Boerse, where reports were also in circulation that a new Russian loan would be issued through the Disconto Gesollschaft. It is more likely, however, that the next loan that will occupy the attention of financiers will be the immense one that China will be forced to negotiate in order to pay the indemnity to Japan, and for other purposes. It is stated in some quarters that this loan will be larger than any yet floated by any country at any one time, the figure being placed at 3,000,000,000 marks, ($900,000,000.)

The perennial animosity of Great Britain which was stirred up by her not joining in the protest to Japan, has found a new outlet in the annexation of Tongaland, Southeast Africa. The Kreuz Zeitung violently attacks the annexation of this territory as perfidy on the part of Great Britain toward the South African Republic—the Transvaal—and says it is delighted to hear that the South African Republic has appealed to the powers, including Germany, to prevent Great Britain from taking possession of Tongaland. The ownership of this territory is of great importance to the South African Republic for the reason that it borders on the Indian Ocean, and across it is the shortest route from the Transvaal to the sea. The Kreuz Zeitung says it hopes Germany will interefere to prevent Great Britain from carrying into effect her plans in this part of Africa.

The activity of Emperor William shows no sign of diminution. He holds daily an inspection of some regiment of the Berlin garrison at either the Tempelhof Field or Potsdam. While riding out to the former place on Thursday last his Majesty saw a laborer accompanied by a boy who had lost both of his legs. The lad was hobbling along on crutches, and his pitiable condition touched the heart of the Emperor, who at once dispatched an aide to inquire how the boy had been so badly mutilated. The imperial messenger soon returned and repeated to the Emperor all he had learned regarding the accident that had deprived the boy of his legs. His Majesty, when he learned the facts, promised to provide the boy with artificial limbs, and to obtain employment for him.

The Emperor is again sitting for a lifesize portrait, which is being painted by Charles Wellington West Cope, formerly Professor of Painting at the British Royal Academy.

Prince Bismarck, on May 18, will receive at Friedrichsruh a deputation of 2,000 Rhinelanders. On the 23d he will receive 1,200 persons from Leipsic, and on the 26th a large deputation from Schleswig-Holstein.

Ex-Chancellor Count von Caprivi has arrived at Skyren, near Krossen, where he will reside until Autumn. He has been invited to attend the ceremonies attendant upon the opening of the North Sea Canal, but it is not likely that he will attend. The arrangements for the opening of the canal are now virtually complete. The official Reichsanzeiger has published a list of the foreign vessels that will attend, showing a total of fifty-three. Great Britain will send ten, Italy nine, Denmark six, Norway and Sweden five, the United States and Austria four each, France, Russia and Spain three each, Roumania and Holland two each, and Turkey and Portugal one each.

It is stated that the Emperor and his guests will pass through the canal on June 21, and on arriving at Holtenau, on the Baltic, the Emperor will lay the last stone of the work, as his grandfather, Emperor William I., laid the first one on June 3, 1887, and declare the great undertaking to be completed. After this there will be a grand review by his Majesty of all the assembled war ships, the parade of which is expected to form one of the most brilliant functions of the whole proceedings. There will be a banquet at night at Kiel. There will be a meeting of the Norddeutscher Regatta Verein on the 22d, and the whole of the following week will constitute the "Kaiserwoche" or the Royal Yacht Squadron. There are to be special attractions June 29 and 30 in the international rowing matches of the Erstor Kieler Ruder Club. It is understood that the Emperor will remain at Kiel to witness these competitions.

Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, has ordered the customs authorities to fine all importers of American lard who falsely declare that their imports are intended to be used in the manufacture of sausages, thus attempting to save duty, the duty on lard for this purpose being lower than on that intended for other uses.

THE REV. MR. BELLIS CRIME.

The Police Will Ignore It, but the Church Will Take Action.

BIRMINGHAM, May 12.—As a result of information received from Detroit and from other quarters in which inquiries were made, the local police have decided that there are no grounds on which to base a criminal charge against the Rev. Jonathan Bell, the Primitive Methodist clergyman who, it is alleged, was in a measure responsible for the death in a Detroit lying-in asylum of Emma Hall, a young English girl with whom he had maintained improper relations.

This decision of the police has excited much public indignation. Bell's whereabouts since his flight, after confessing to his wife that he was responsible for Miss Hall's condition and her visit to America, has not been learned, but it is believed that he is still in hiding somewhere in England. Some of the relations of the dead girl threaten to lynch him if they can find him. In an interview yesterday Mrs. Bell, the fugitive's wife, declared that she had heard nothing from her husband since April 24, and that she had no idea as to where he is.

At a recent meeting of the Methodist ministers of the district a formal resolution was adopted recommending the conference not to accept Bell's resignation, but to expel him from the ministry.

JAPAN'S PLANS FOR FORMOSA.

Her Negotiations with Russia Progressing in a Friendly Spirit.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Vienna, which will be published to-morrow, states that a cablegram from Shanghai has been received there saying that Japan will make the Island of Formosa an autonomous colony, which will have no representation in the Japanese Parliament.

The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that the final negotiations between Russia and Japan are proceeding in the most friendly manner.

The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris stating that Germany has formed under the direction of the Disconto Geselischaft a powerful group which is inclined to issue the Chinese loan on condition that the guarantees shall be controlled by a European commission. The countries interested in effecting peace will probably agree that the loan shall be issued in equal shares by Germany, France, Russia, and England. It is stated that the loan will be £50,000,000 at first, and that this will be followed by successive issues at intervals in order to prevent the market from being swamped by a single loan.

It is understood that China does not wish to pay the indemnity too early, and that she desires that the Japanese troops be not withdrawn too soon, in order that she may be able to reconstitute her own forces so that they will be effective in case of an outbreak by the Black Flags or others.

GEN. MIRAMON'S BODY EXHUMED

A Reminder of the Unfortunate Maximilian and His Invasion of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 12.—The remains of the companion of Emperor Maximilian, Gen. M. Miguel Miramon, have been exhumed from the Pantheon at San Fernando and will be reburied in the cathedral in the City of Puebla, the authorities of Puebla having tendered a resting place there. A number of legal difficulties were encountered in making the removal, and The Gil Blas, newspaper, says the exhumation was made surreptitiously, but this is not exact.

Gen. Miramon was shot as a traitor, with Maximilian and Meja, by nine soldiers of the Mexican patrol under Juarez at Queretaro on June 19, 1867, but his bones were allowed honorable repose, with those of his companion, in the San Fernando cemetery, where rest the remains of President Juarez. As the removal of the bodies is of necessity under control of the Federal Government, the widow of Gen. Miramon was not allowed to make the exhumation unless she had made due application to this effect. The matter hung in suspension for a number of days, until Gen. Diaz gave his consent, and the work of transfer was performed yesterday in the presence of legal and other witnesses.

FRANCIS JOSEPH WANTS TIME.

Not Yet Ready to Lodge a Complaint with the Vatican.

VIENNA, May 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day gave an audience to Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, and they discussed the political situation in all its bearings. Baron Banffy urged that a formal complaint be made to the Vatican, in respect of the action of Mgr. Agliardi, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, whose denunciation of the ecclesiastical bills made imminent a crisis in the Hungarian Ministry, and brought about the resignation of Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Foreign Minister, which, however, the Emperor refused to accept. Baron Banffy also urged that the Emperor should make a public declaration of his confidence in the Ministry, contending that this course was necessary to allay the discontent that prevailed in Hungary.

The Emperor said that the question was a difficult one to settle satisfactorily, and that he would take time to consider the matter before he took action.

PRIME MINISTER RIBOT INSULTED

Socialists Hoot at and Threaten Him in the Streets of Bordeaux.

PARIS, May 12.—M. Ribot, the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, is visiting Bordeaux. At a banquet given in his honor this evening he made a speech, in the course of which he said that among the means proposed to meet the deficit of 33,000,000f. in the revenue was a plan to make the tax on foreign securities held in France more proportionate with the tax levied on French securities.

As M. Ribot was leaving the banquetting hall for his carriage, a small crowd of Socialists who had assembled in the street hooted and threatened him. The noisy demonstration lasted until the police who were present charged upon the crowd and dispersed them. Twenty of the more violent members of the mob were placed under arrest.

REFORM PLANS FOR ARMENIA.

Submitted to the Sultan by Three of the Embassies in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—Three of the Embassies here yesterday presented to the Sultan a scheme for the reform of the condition of affairs at present existing in Armenia.

LONDON, May 12.—The Daily News's correspondent at Moush writes that the special European delegates in the Commission of Inquiry left Moush on May 3 for the scenes of the Armenian massacres. The Turkish members of the commission were to follow later.

Germany's Anti-Socialist Bill.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Emperor, at noon to-day, gave an audience to Chancellor von Hohenlohe and Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior. Later his Majesty received Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance. It is understood that the Emperor and his Ministers conferred on the defeat of the Anti-Socialist bill.

Trade Between Italy and Canada.

ROME, May 12.—The Government has appointed Signor Salimbergo, an ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies, to visit Montreal on a special mission having for its object the development of commercial relations between Italy and Canada.

AT THE HOTELS.

—J. B. Greenhut of Peoria, Ill., is at the Plaza.

—Count Bismarck of Prussia is at the Park Avenue.

—John Russell Young of Philadelphia is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Senator Dwight M. Sabin of Minnesota is at the Holland.

—Congressman Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts is at the Normandie.

—Justice David L. Follett of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Cambridge.

—Ex-Congressman John L. Vance of Ohio, Charles D. Haines of New-York, and Lafe Pence of Colorado are at the Astor.

—Justice Charles F. Brown of the New-York Supreme Court and Gilbert Robertson, Jr., of the New-York State Board of Arbitration are at the Murray Hill.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Boujer, from Rotterdam May 2, via Boulogne, with mdse. and passengers to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived in Quarantine 10:45 P. M. Too rough to board to-night.

SS Hapsburg, (Ger.,) ——, Bremen, April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived in Quarantine at 10:45 P. M. Too rough to board to-night.

THE AINSWORTH POLICE BILL

Little Chance of the Measure to Increase Supt. Byrnes's Power Passing Over Mayor Strong's Veto.

ALBANY, May 12.—Police Commissioner Roosevelt has written a letter to Lieut. Gov. Saxton, in which he makes another protest against the Ainsworth Police bill, which Mayor Strong vetoed last week. It is the bill which proposes to give the Superintendent of Police almost exclusive jurisdiction over the trial and punishment of offenders. The Commissioner asks the Lieutenant Governor to use his influence to prevent the Legislature passing the bill over that veto.

He follows essentially the line of argument which he used at the hearing before Mayor Strong, pointing out that the proposed legislation is harmful, because it robs the Police Commission of authority, and gives the Superintendent powers which, with a bi-partisan board, could not be overruled if party questions were involved.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton wrote a reply to-day, in which he told the Commissioner he was in sympathy with him as regards this measure.

Mr. Ainsworth, who introduced the bill, after Superintendent Byrnes had been here conferring with Gov. Morton, said to-day that he would not move to pass it over Mayor Strong's veto.

There is some interesting history connected with this bill. When Mr. Byrnes was here a great deal was said as to his relations to Thomas C. Platt. It was understood that Mr. Platt favored the bill. Gov. Morton at that time believed it would be a wise piece of legislation, and he had reached this determination in part because Mayor Strong had expressed himself as favoring it. It turns out that this is an instance where the Mayor changed his mind, and, with his veto on record, it is extremely doubtful whether Gov. Morton will sign it, even if it is passed again.

The bill will probably be reported in the Assembly to-morrow night. There is some disposition to attempt to pass it. This comes from the Platt men, who believe it would be a good thing for the machine, and are not unwilling to go on record again.

A CONGREGATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

Programme for Meeting of the Home Missionary Society in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, May 12.—The sixty-ninth anniversary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, a national gathering, will be held here from June 4 to June 6. Following is the programme:

Tuesday Evening, June 4.—Opening address by the President, Major Gen. O. O. Howard, and annual sermon by the Rev. Dr. William H. Davis of Detroit, Mich.

Wednesday Morning.—The auxiliaries. Addresses by the Rev. C. H. Merrill of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; the Rev. Dr. James Tompkins of Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. H. W. Carter of Beloit, Wis., and the Rev. A. F. Love of St. Louis, Mo. Thirteenth annual meeting of the Woman's department, Mrs. H. S. Caswell, Secretary, presiding. Addresses by Miss Anna Hodous, "A Modern Miracle"; Mrs. Joseph Cook of Boston, "A Woman's Club of National Interest"; Miss M. Dean Moffat, "First Impressions of Oklahoma"; Mrs. Alice S. Barnes of Montana, "Among the Montana Miners."

Wednesday Afternoon.—The annual meeting for the election of officers and hearing of reports. Congregational Church Building Society, addresses by Dr. L. H. Cobb of New-York and the Rev. C. H. Taintor of Chicago. Sunday School Publishing Society, addresses by the Rev. William Ewing of Michigan and the Rev. Dr. Willard Scott of Chicago. Congregational Education Society, speakers not named yet. Paper by Secretary William Kincaid, "A Review of Sixty-ninth Year," and addresses by the Rev. H. D. Ward, Western Field Secretary, Chicago; the Rev. D. Wilson, Eastern Field Secretary, Birmingham, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. W. L. Phillips of New-Haven, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Beal of Boston, Mass.

Thursday Morning—Paper by Secretary Washington Choate, "Open Doors"; addresses by the Rev. Dr. Wallace Nutting, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Clarence T. Brown, Salt Lake City, Utah; the Rev. C. I. Scofield, Dallas, Texas; the Rev. A. B. Cristy, Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, Eastern Field Secretary.

Thursday Afternoon—Addresses by representatives from the field; the Rev. S. F. Gale, Jacksonville; the Rev. J. H. Morley, Minneapolis the Rev. Dr. M. E. Eversz, German Department, Chicago; the Rev. S. C. McDaniel, Atlanta; the Rev. C. F. Clapp, Forest Grove, Oregon; the Rev. W. S. Bell, Montana; the Rev. H. C. Simmons, North Dakota; paper by Secretary Joseph B. Clark, "The Money Problem"; addresses by William H. Alexander of Nebraska, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is expected that the attendance will be very large.

CROP PROSPECTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Fruit, Grains, and Cotton Show More Promise than Ever Before.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 12.—The absence of a killing frost during the last month has insured a great crop of all kinds of fruit throughout this State. The strawberries are now on the market, and are larger and finer than were ever gathered before. The apple, peach, and cherry crop will be as large as the trees will bear. In this time of scarcity of money, the fruit crop will be of the greatest help to the people throughout the State, coming into the market, as it does, just at the time when no money is in circulation among the farming community.

The crop of wheat, rye, oats, and barley is the largest ever sown in the history of the State, and is looking exceedingly well. There were no long, heavy freezing spells during the Winter to kill out this crop, and it has grown remarkably well, and has every promise now of a full yield. The grass crop is largely increasing every year, and the clover and all the other forage crops are in the best and most promising condition.

More corn has been planted than ever before. It is up, and there is a full stand. If the season is devoid of a drought and too much wet, the crop will be very large.

The amount of cotton planted is 30 per cent. less than last year. There has been so much rain during the past three weeks that less cotton has been planted than was intended. Less guano has been used than in any other year. Fewer crop liens for advances of supplies and money have been made. The farmers are making their own fertilizers, and are living on less than they have done at any other period. Unless injured by a drought, or too much rain, or by storms, the various crops throughout the State will be the largest and best ever raised. And while the people have but little money they are more nearly out of debt than at any time since the war, and are approximating to a cash basis, with their meat, bread, and forage made on their farms, and their surplus planted in cotton.

The tobacco crop is in good condition, but the acreage planted is 20 per cent. less than last year, owing to the failure to get the plants at the proper time. Considerably more rice is being planted than heretofore.

TO SAVE TIME AND MILEAGE CHARGES

New Method of Inspecting Colleges Where Army Officers Are Engaged.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—There has been a change in the method of inspecting colleges where army officers are stationed as professors of military science and tactics. It has been customary for an officer of the Inspector General's department to visit each educational institution annually and report the results of his observation to the War Department. There are at present 100 such institutions, and the time consumed in visiting them and looking into the work of the military professors is considerable. The matter of mileage is also an important item.

It has been decided by Secretary Lamont that these inspections shall be made now by line and staff officers specially detailed for the work in all but about thirty-five instances. The Inspectors General will be assigned to inspect about one-third of the colleges where army officers are on duty. Those in New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-England will be inspected by Col. Hughes, who is stationed at Governors Island on Gen. Miles's staff. That officer will inspect fourteen institutions in his neighborhood. The colleges which are not to be visited by the regular Inspectors will be inspected by officers whose stations are adjacent, and who have qualifications for the work of examination and observation.

Cleaning Tobacco Pipes.

I have discovered a new method for cleaning pipes which have become foul. A shallow cork, through which a hole is bored large enough to enable it to fit tightly on to the nozzle of a soda-water siphon, is fitted into the bowl. The nozzle is inserted, the mouthpiece directed into a vessel, about a wineglassful of soda water forced through, and the pipe is clean. This is not a scientific discovery, but it may be of use to those scientific men who are smokers. Rubber stoppers answer better than corks.—Nature.

COLOMBIA AND NEIGHBORS

Verdict of the Court-Martial on the Bocas del Toro Revolt.

THE CELEBRITY OF JORJE ISAACS

Ecuador's Spreading Insurrection—New Government is Really the Same Regime—Alfaro's Great Popularity.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

PANAMA, May 4.—Jorje Isaacs, whose death was reported April 20, was born in Cali, in 1837. He was famous as a poet, not only in Colombia, but in all Spanish-American countries. "Maria," his first literary production, has been translated into English, French, and Spanish.

As a politician he was well known. Among the many official positions which he held with distinction may be mentioned that of Director of Public Instruction and Consul General of Colombia in Chile. He also represented in Congress the interests of his State, Cauca, and those of Cundinamarca and Antioquia. He was Secretary of the Scientific Commission of 1881.

The trial by court-martial began April 24, of the rebels who, under the leadership of the Mexican bandit Catarino Garza, entered Bocas del Toro and attacked the barracks unsuccessfully. The court was composed of Col. José Miguel Guerrero, who presided, and of four Captains. Lieut. Col. F. P. de Carrasquilla acted as attorney for the court, and several other officers, selected by the prisoners themselves, acted for the defense in an able and impartial manner.

The verdict was as follows: Sofaner Mori, Colombian, and Maneo Campo, Ecuadorian, sentenced each to fifteen years' imprisonment. Isaac Echeverria, Rafael Vila, Francisco Espinosa, Colombians, and Victor Watson of Honduras got five years each. The following are the names of those acquitted: Julio Luis Escobar, Nicolas C. Reveira, Julio Marquez, Gorgonio Rodriguez, Colombians; Anacleto Gamboa, Hondurans, and José Leon Navarro of Costa Rica.

It is generally believed that those sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, Mori and Campo, will be sent to Bogota. The others will probably remain in prison here or be sent to Tunja, in the interior.

The Colombian gunboat Boyaca left May 3 for Tumaco, with 100 soldiers, as a precautionary measure against the revolutionists in Ecuador.

Soldiers of the Cauca army contingent that arrived yesterday afternoon, homeward bound, under the command of Gen. Jesus Zuluaga and Miguel Montoyn, will probably have to remain here for a few days, as there is no coast steamer leaving just at the present. As the regular barracks are occupied by other regiments stationed here, the new arrivals have been put up temporarily at the spacious warehouses built by the canal company some years ago at the old station of the Panama Railroad Company.

News from the line confirms previous reports to the effect that the new Panama Company intends soon to increase its staff of laborers to 3,000, so that by next month considerable activity should be displayed.

The report of M. de Tormine, who came out to investigate matters some months ago, seems to have had good effect in Paris.

News from Greytown states that a large force of men is busy cleaning away the jungle along the projected route of the Nicaragua Canal and making other preparations for the expected visit of the Commissioners from Washington.

It is expected at Greytown that a commission will come from Managua to meet the Americans.

Dr. Anselio Cordero, the Constitutional President of Ecuador, resigned April 25, and the Vice President, Don Luis Salazar, assumed the position of Supreme Chief of the Republic of Ecuador. The new Ministry is formed as follows: Minister of the Interior—Luis Salvador; Minister of Finance—Señor Nuñez; Minister of War—Señor Sarasti; Minister of Justice—Señor Espinosa.

Salazar held the portfolio of Finance under the Caamaño administration some years ago. Salvador was also prominent under the same régime, and has always been connected with the party controlling political matters in Ecuador since 1883. Sarasti has occupied positions in the Cabinets of Caamaño, Flores, and Cordero, and has been generally identified with these Governments since 1883. Nuñez was sub-Secretary in the Treasury Department in the administration of Caamaño, and Minister of Finance in Dr. Flores's government. Espinosa is the son-in-law of Dr. Cordero.

The personnel of the new Government is therefore composed of the party that has been in power in Ecuador for the last twelve years. Consequently, the resignation of Dr. Cordero does not change in the least the actual disturbed political situation of the country, nor affect the pronounced revolutionary outlook, except, as is more probable, for the worse.

If the Cordero government had resigned on the terms demanded by the majority of the people, public order would not have been disturbed. Recent mail advices from Guayaquil are to the effect that the revolutionary movement continues in the interior of the republic. The most important towns of the provinces in the centre of the country are supposed to be in the hands of the rebels, and are well provided with arms and ammunition. The Government is morally isolated, and is practically reduced to the occupation of Guayaquil and Quito, which, however, are the two most important cities.

All the independent newspaper men of Guayaquil were some days ago put in prison and afterward expelled from the country. The following are their names: Gen. Cornelio E. Vernaza, Col. José Maria Urvina Jado, editors of La Nacion; Luis F. Carbo, editor of El Tiempo; Manuel Martinez Barrelro, editor of El Iris; Bellsario F. Torres, proprietor of El Diaria de Avisos; Alejandro Nobon, reporter of El Tiempo; Francisco Landin, proprietor of the printing office where El Gisto del Pueblo is published.

The following are some of the towns supposed to be in arms against the Government: Tulcan, Ibarra, Latacunga, Ambato, Riobamba, Guano, Guaranda, Pillaro, Patato, Pelilio, and Babahoyo.

By the arrival of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pizarro, which left Guayaquil on Sunday, April 28, advices are received about the post of Esmeraldas, an important outlet, situated in the Province of the same name.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro is expected momentarily to assume the general command on the coast. The port of Esmeraldas, which, after Guayaquil, is probably of the most commercial value, because of the exportations it controls, is close to the Colombian port of Tumaco, and situated between that port and Bahia, and about two days from Guayaquil by steamer.

Both in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manaos Gen. Alfaro has prestige and influence. He is to-day the mainstay of the revolution.

Communication between Guayaquil and Quito, the capital, is interrupted. The wires are cut and the roads intercepted by revolutionary forces.

In Quito there is a great deal of excitement, and the people are leaving the city.

In Guayaquil the military chief of the city, Gen. Reynaldo Flores, has about 5,000 men under arms, but he is not popular. It is reported that the wives, daughters, and female relatives of the expelled citizens have started a political club under the name of "Comiti de Alfaro," with the object of advocating the opposition cause.

Wishes No More Such Experience.

From The Philadelphia Call.

A man from Virginia who was a Confederate soldier was recently visiting relatives in this city. At the dinner table the men present engaged in a discussion of the silver question. During the argument the visitor was asked how the people in Virginia viewed the subject of free silver coinage.

"I do not know how Virginians as a whole regard the adoption of silver as a standard of value," he replied, "but I can speak for myself. I paid during the war $1,000 for an overcoat and $500 for a pair of boots, and I never want to see again any fiat money, either in notes or silver."

Newark Wheelmen Go to Princeton.

NEWARK, May 12.—About twenty members of the Essex Bicycle Club started from Lincoln Park shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a run to Princeton. Nearly all the riders wore natty gray suits, and, once fairly under way, with E. R. Bellman in the van, they passed quickly out of sight. The route to the college town lay through Elizabeth, Westfield, Plainfield, New-Brunswick, and Kingston. The party got a great cheer passing The Withington, the Summer seat of Pacemaker Bellman's aunt, at Kingston. At New-Brunswick a few straggling members of the club who arrived by train joined in the run. Princeton was reached at 7 P. M. Among those who took part in the run were E. R. Bellman, William A. Barrett, Herbert W. Knight, E. O. Chase, George Murdock, Theodore F. Keer, Frederick T. Keer, J. B. Merrell, Samuel Williams, Martin Mulvey, W. W. Winner, Dr. A. G. Ward, Dr. H. S. Sutphen, Walter C. Weston, and Charles Dennisson.

DEPLETION OF A FIRE BRIGADE

Jamaica Young Women Exposing the Town to Danger by Marrying the Volunteer Firemen.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 11.—Single young men are in demand in this village as firemen, an epidemic of matrimony having resulted in some of the local volunteers becoming negligent of their duties.

Jamaica prides itself on the efficiency of the Fire Department, and that its efficiency is threatened through the presence in the village of a large number of marriageable young women is shown by a set of resolutions adopted by Excelsior Hose Company No. 2 at a meeting held recently.

This company has always prided itself on the promptness of its members, and when several of them failed a number of times to respond to alarms of fire, some of the company made a quiet investigation as to the cause. The result of their inquiry is shown by the text of the resolutions adopted, which start by mentioning the names of the members of the company recently married, and continue as follows:

Whereas, The said members having failed to respond to alarms of fire and have been delinquent in the matter of attending the meetings of the company; and

Whereas, It is announced in the village papers that other members of the company will, in the course of a few weeks, succumb to the same pardonable weakness, and, further, it is currently reported that there are still others who have similar intentions; be it

Resolved, That this company view with alarm this growing tendency on the part of its members, lessening, as it does, the company's well-known promptness and efficiency, and that measures be at once taken to check further demoralization of the kind; and be it further

Resolved, That, in the inability of the company to deter the members from carrying out their intentions, this company hereafter properly observe the celebration of all such events, and that a committee of three members be appointed to procure boxes, barrels, and other inflammables for that purpose; be it also

Resolved, That no fines be imposed upon the newly-married members for non-attendance at fires and meetings during the continuance of what is commonly known as the "honeymoon," which, for the purposes of this company, shall be deemed to last for the period of two months, and all fines imposed for such causes during the present year are hereby remitted.

The adoption of the resolutions has set all the girls in the village talking. They want to know who offered them. The members of the company positively decline to disclose the name of the author of the resolutions. The girls say that it is one of the recently-married young men who, in responding to an alarm of fire, a few nights ago, got as far as the front door of his home and then returned. They say he feared to mar the honeymoon by a quarrel, and so forgot his duty as a fireman in his desire to have peace.

LAST DAYS OF AN OLD LANDMARK

Metropolitan Hall, in Fourteenth Street, to be Demolished.

The old Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, known recently as the Briggs Court House, will soon be replaced by a large modern business building.

The first edifice, erected in 1756, for the Scotch Presbyterian Church, stood in Cedar Street, near Broadway. It contained a pew for the Governor. During the Revolution it was used as a barracks for Hessian troops, and was much damaged. An appeal was made to the inhabitants of New-York on Nov. 10, 1783, for money for repair, and £963 35s. 6d. was raised.

A new building was erected in 1837 at Crosby and Grand Streets, and sixteen years later the congregation moved further up town to the building in Fourteenth Street. The congregation again moved to a handsome new edifice at West Ninety-fifth Street and Central Park West.

The pastors of the church have been: The Rev. John Mason, 1762-92; the Rev. John M. Mason, 1793-1810; the Rev. Dr. Robert B. C. McLeod, 1812-24; the Rev. Dr. Joseph McElroy, 1824-73; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hamilton, 1873-90; the Rev. Daniel G. Wylie, Ph. D., 1891.

The Metropolitan Forward Movement, supported by a few Methodist laymen, including John M. Cornell, Anderson Fowler, John S. Huyler, and William Bowne, leased the Fourteenth Street building over a year ago, tore out the old pews, and refitted it in a very cheerful and attractive manner for Gospel services, calling the place Metropolitan Hall. The Rev. C. H. Yatman led the services for a time. He resigned last June to conduct evangelical work on the Pacific coast. Since then, until May 1, Mr. Cornell has acted as leader, with Col. William Evans and P. J. Radcliff as assistants.

At the last Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman was appointed leader, with J. F. Hartsack as his associate, and Mr. Radcliff as business manager.

In a measure, this work has always had an undenominational character, some of the leading workers being from other churches, the Rev. Philip Phillips, Jr., who has given the attractive Tuesday evening pictorial lectures, belonging to the Church of the Ascension.

Prof. Johnson, for many years organist of old St. Paul's, has been the organist at Metropolitan Hall.

The Metropolitan Movement will move into a new home in Central Church, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, tomorrow. There meetings will be held every noon and night. The Central Church is to be enlarged during the Summer.

Historical Society at Harvard.

From The Boston Transcript.

A new society has been formed at Harvard, to be called the Historic Harvard Society. Its object is to secure the dissemination of information about Harvard's history. The President is Justin Winsor, librarian, and the Vice President, Prof. Hart. There are fifteen charter members, all juniors. From this time on, however, the society will be for seniors only. The membership will be limited to about forty. This information will be brought before the public by means of lectures, which will be delivered by prominent graduates. There will also be work in the way of discovering rooms in the college once occupied by men who became famous. Where such a room is discovered an account of the man who roomed there will be written, to remain in the room, and in many cases pictures of the man will be provided. Another scheme that has been talked of is to put a book in every room, in which the occupants from year to year shall enter their names, this book never to be removed from the room. The society will begin active work next Fall.

The Flying Squirrel.

Of course, the flying squirrel has no wings, and he does not really rise and fly; but good mother Nature has kindly given him a wide fringe of skin running nearly all the way around his body, which forms a perfect parachute. When he leaps from his treetop into the air and spreads himself, his parachute and his broad, flat tail enable him to float down easily and gracefully in a slanting direction, until he alights low down on the trunk of a tree perhaps 50, or even 100, feet distant. Then he clambers nimbly up to its top, chooses his direction, and launches forth again, quite possibly to the same tree from which he started.

His flight is simply a sailing downward at an angle of about 45 degrees, with a graceful sweep upward at the last to enable him to alight easily.—St. Nicholas.

Bits of Yachting News.

—The Volunteer is being fitted out. She is to have a new suit of sails, and be tried with the big cutters.

—J. R. D. Lamar's schooner yacht Fleetwing is hauled out on Mather & Wood's ways at Port Jefferson.

—C. H. Murray's pretty steam yacht Jessie is being overhauled at Bayles's yard, Port Jefferson.

—The steam yacht being built by the Cramps for David Dows, Jr., is to be called Lynx.

—Ex-Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra will go into commission on May 18.

—Ex-Commodore B. F. Sutton has ordered his schooner Loyal to be fitted out.

—H. Laughlin's steam yacht Vesta is being overhauled at Port Jefferson.

—Senator Reynolds's sloop Misle is almost ready to go into commission.

—B. F. Wood of City Island is building a steam yacht 65 feet over all.

—The steam yacht Lorna is at Bridgeport receiving new engines.

New Trains to Baltimore and Washington by the Royal Blue Line.

An additional train has been added to the Royal Blue Line service to Baltimore and Washington, leaving station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, 8:00 A. M., arriving Baltimore 12:45 P. M., Washington 1:40 P. M. Other trains leave New-York at 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.—Adv.

THE TIMES'S REVIEW OF TILDEN'S LIFE.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

David B. Hill as a book reviewer is the novelty offered to its readers by The New-York Times of Sunday. The book is John Bigelow's "Life of Samuel J. Tilden." It is also reviewed by Controller Eckels on the same page. The contrast between the two is piquant. Eckels is fair in spirit, broad in view, and exhibits much literary grace and skill. Hill is shrewd, calculating, disingenuous, but immensely interesting. Eckels draws a strong character picture of Tilden the man and the politician as he understands him, presenting both his great virtues and his weaknesses in a clear and comprehensive way. Hill has less to say about Tilden, but he reviews recent political history with stirring vividness. In it Mr. Tilden appears chiefly as the friend of Hill and the disappointed critic of Cleveland. This part of the book in which Bigelow, himself disappointed and envious, tries to make it appear that Cleveland declined Tilden's advice and refused his application for places for his friends—excepting Manning, who was himself disappointed in Cleveland, so Bigelow maintains—this part of the book has a fascination for Hill which he cannot resist. Eckels treats it as the exaggerations of a man who didn't get the place he wanted, and so declined the place offered to him. Hill considers Tilden "incomparable" as a political manager. Eckels calls him a very poor politician, and proves it, but says that he wielded immense influence in his party for many years by the clearness of his ideas, the success with which he impressed them upon voters, and his absolute confidence that the ideas which the people accepted must triumph. Eckels reviews a biography and draws the lesson therefrom. Hill picks out some salient pages, hangs on his review of them a vindication of his past, puts in a stump speech for the future, and does not miss the opportunity to score his personal enemies. It is characteristic and entertaining.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

The New-York Times displayed commendable enterprise in securing for its issue of last Sunday two reviews of Bigelow's "Life of Samuel J. Tilden," one by Senator David B. Hill and the other by Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels. Mr. Eckels was asked to prepare a review of the career of Mr. Tilden as a whole, with special reference to his financial views, and Senator Hill devoted his attention chief

NATIONAL CIRCUIT TEAMS

Some of the Men Who Will Pedal at the Big Cycle Meets.

MORE SANCTIONS THAN EVER BEFORE

The Circuit Extended to the Pacific, with a Possibility that Two Circuits May Be in Operation Next Year.

Not less than 100 crack cyclists will follow the National Racing Circuit the coming season. The outlook for the sport was never better, nearly every date in the National Circuit being filled. There are a large number of cities that will of necessity have to be left out for want of time. This has led to some dissatisfaction, and the prediction than another season will see two, and possibly three, great racing circuits, with several points in the country where fliers will meet and battle for the national championships.

In former years the State of New-York took the dates in June for the State Circuit meets, the National Circuit starting July 4. So many dates were applied for this season in the National Circuit that New-York was forced to relinquish its cherished circuit, at least as regarded meets where the great fliers all competed. Thus the circuit starts over a month earlier, and extends, nearly two months later. Utah and California, Arizona and Texas, are new territories into which the circuit extends, and Mexico will end the season with many of the fliers.

The City of Mexico will hold an international race meet during Christmas week, and it is very probable that a number of the fliers will be seen in that country during the Winter months. Mexico has now a half dozen first-class tracks, and has shown enough interest in bicycle racing to score a decided success the coming Winter.

The tendency of the year is toward professionalism, and the League of American Wheelmen, which controls the sport to-day, will undoubtedly be forced by public sentiment to assume jurisdiction over a professional class next year, and the Class B men of to-day will be in the professional ranks should the league take this step. Few Class B men are anything but professionals at heart. All admire the league and its handling of their favorite sport, and none would voluntarily desert its ranks to race as professionals under any other body. This fact was made apparent in the days of the old Cash Prize League. The men who deserted the league to join that body have spent two years in bitter remorse, and nine out of ten have made frequent applications for reinstatement to the amateur ranks.

Harry Wheeler, the "Cash Prize King"; A. A. Zimmerman, and George Banker are shining examples of honest professionalism, and should the league adopt professional racing, would be joined in their class by half a hundred men who to-day pose as "professional amateurs." Meantime, wheelmen have to deal with cycle racing as it is to-day, when racing teams will be more numerous than ever before, the expense of maintaining them greater by half, and the annual mileage of a team following the entire circuit twice as great.

The circuit season this year opens on May 30, at Plainfield, N. J., and for six weeks extends through New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-England, leaving the national meet at Asbury Park, thence extending westward to Minneapolis, returning to Boston, and thence in a continuous circuit across the entire American continent to San Francisco, southward along the Pacific coast, and eastward to Arizona, New-Mexico, and Texas, whence many of the teams will go to the City of Mexico.

On paper the national circuit looks a long and tedious trip, a tiresome venture, but there is an old saw that "Good company makes short miles," and it never applied better than here. A party of over 100 men, the racers, their managers and trainers, enjoy themselves as few travelers can do. There is a brotherhood among them and a brotherly love which make the great aggregation a huge family. Like all great families there is an occasional quarrel, but this is invariably patched over, and things run smoothly until the track side is reached and the race is run; then there is trouble, but this will blow over before the party embarks for the next city. Oftentimes racing men by the dozen will be found in secret confabs and apparently the closest of friends. Once in the track, friendship is forgotten. Teams work against teams for victory, and oftentimes members of the same team are looking for each other's scalp.

The old teams will all be out this season with the exception of the Rambler team, and there will be many new ones. Among these are the Monarch, Syracuse, Falcon, Humber, Orient, Lovell, Hoffman, Eclipse, and others that follow only a portion of the circuit, these including the Barnes, Globe, and Lyndhurst.

Among the old teams are the Spalding, Stearns, Columbia, Union, and Sterling. Morgan & Wright, the tire manufacturers, will have a team in the field, of which Arthur Gardiner, the Western Class A king of 1894, is the star. Of the new teams, the Syracuse is fast assuming importance. "Mike" Dirnberger is the star, and he has gathered around him enough men to man the quadruplet and triplet machines to be used in pacemaking during the present month. He will go for Johnson's mile "flying start" record of 1:47 3-5, on the Louisville track, where the team is now training. W. F. Terrill of California, A. F. Weinig of Buffalo, "Pat" O'Connor of Syracuse, and Hamilton of Denver are on this team. Frank Lyman is the trainer.

The Monarch team will, for the present, consist of "Gus" Steele, the "toy racing man," and "Jimmie" Levy of Chicago. "Tom" Cooper of Detroit is spoken of as a third member of this team, and June J. Frye Bliss of Chicago, the "Little Racing Giant," will appear with the team. Of so recent formation is this team that trainer or manager cannot now be named.

The Falcon team has been in training on the Pacific coast all Winter, and will take up the National Circuit in the East. Otto Zeigler, the "California Demon"; Colin Harbottle, champion of Canada, and C. R. Coulter, the "Trans-Continental Tourist," will comprise this team.

On the Humber team will be Charles M. Murphy, one of the veteran racing men of the American path, and, it is rumored, L. S. Meintjes, the South African champion, who made such a prominent showing in this country with Zimmerman in 1893.

Frank J. Jenney will be the lone member of the Orient team, and "Conn" Baker be alone on the Hoffman team. The latter is managed and trained by Mr. Humphreys.

The Lovell team of Boston will consist of the Butler brothers, "Nat" and "Tommy."

At the present time the Eclipse team has but one man, E. E. Anderson of St. Louis. Other men are now being secured for this aggregation.

Of the old teams the Spalding has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Walter C. Sanger, the Milwaukee "Giant," and "Dute" Cabanne of St. Louis. "Fred" Titus, the American one-hour champion, and A. H. Barnett, winner of the Irvington-Millburn race last year, are two other members of this team.

Thus far the Columbia team has been the most frequently heard from this Spring, "Eddie" Bald, the Buffalo boy, and star of the team, having taken the mile competition record in 2:04 and two-mile competition record in 4:15 1-5, at the San José meet within the last few weeks. With Bald are Ray Macdonald of this city and W. F. Simms, the intercollegiate champion, who raced in Class A last year. It is rumored that "Big" Wells, the California giant, is coming East with his team.

The Sterling team this year will consist of Dr. A. I. Brown of Cleveland, Harry H. Maddox, the Asbury Park "Fisherman," and A. W. Warren of Hartford, Conn. Will Highland will manage and train this team.

At present the Stearns team consists of eight men, the company having paid training expenses for this number, with the idea of selecting a team of four for the National Circuit, and using the other four in local territory. John S. Johnson, the star of the team, is now under suspension. The other members are E. C. Johnson and L. C. Johnson of Cleveland, L. A. Callahan of Buffalo, M. F. Carter of Baltimore, A. H. Allen of Springfield, A. W. Porter of Waltham, and H. R. Steenson of New-York. W. B. Gleeson has been in charge of the team at Louisville. "Tom" Eck is trainer, and probably will be manager also.

The Union team will consist this year of Harry Tyler, one of the most gentlemanly racing men on the path, and Watson Coleman of Boston. "Mother" Webb will manage and train the team.

The Globe team of Buffalo will consist of E. F. Leonert and W. J. Helfert, who will, however, race in Eastern territory only.

There are other teams in preparation, but not yet announced, and there are many fast riders still unengaged, including Monte Scott of Plainfield, N. J.; A. D. Kennedy of Chicago, and several others. E. A. McDuffie will appear on the Peerless team, in Eastern territory, and Louis Gimm in the Western country.

THE LONG ISLAND CENTURY.

It Is Scheduled for Saturday, June S, and 600 Entries Are Expected.

The Long Island Century Association has decided to have its second annual run this year on a Saturday instead of a Sunday, and June 8 is the date selected. The change was not determined upon until after a long discussion at the recent meeting of the Run Committee. The active arrangements for the century have been placed in the hands of a committee of three, comprising Alexander Schwalbach, Clemens Weiss, and Henry J. Valentine. The itinerary has not been officially announced, but will probably be as follows:

Total.	Miles.		Leave. A. M.	Arrive. Rest.	C'k No.
.....	.....	Sag Harbor	5:00	..	1
4	4	Bridge Hampton	5:24	..	..
10	6	South Hampton	6:00	..	..
12	2	Shinnecock Hills	6:12	..	..
17	5	Canoe Place	7:15	30 M.	2
18	1	Good Ground	7:22	..	..
23	5	East Quogue	8:00	..	..
25	2	Quogue	8:35	25 M.	..
28	3	West Hampton Beach	8:53	..	..
31	3	Speonk	9:11	..	..
34	3	Eastport	9:29	..	..
36	2	East Moriches	9:39	..	..
38	2	Centre Moriches	10:10	20 M.	3
46	8	Brookhaven	11:10	10 M.	..
47	1	Bellport	11:18	..	..
52	5	Patchogue	P. M.	12:00	4
52	.....	Patchogue, dinner	1:10	..	..
57	5	Sayville	1:40	..	..
64	7	East Islip	2:30	10 M.	..
66	2	Islip	2:45	..	..
72	6	Babylon	3:30	10 M.	5
78	6	Amityville	4:10	..	..
82	4	Seaford	4:45	10 M.	..
87	5	Freeport	5:15	..	..
95	8	Valley Stream	6:15	10 M.	..
100	5	Jamaica	6:55	..	6
109	9	Brooklyn	..	8:00	7

Participants will have better transportation facilities to Sag Harbor than were offered last year, the committee promising that every person shall have a berth. Sleep was impossible on the first trip to Sag Harbor, owing to the overcrowded condition of the boat, and the noise made by a hoodlum element. Fully 600 entries are expected.

THE PASTIMES' CENTURY.

Over 100 Started over Long Island Roads, but Few Survived.

The first annual century run of the Pastime Wheelmen took place yesterday, although attended by discouraging conditions. Everything promised well when 103 men and 3 ladies crossed the East River to Brooklyn on the ferry from Twenty-third Street at 5 o'clock in the morning. The pacemakers were Capt. C. Von Lengerke of the South Orange Field Club, Capt. C. P. Stanbach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, Capt. Clemens Weiss of the Liberty Wheelmen of Queens County, and S. Cramer of the Greenwich Wheelmen. They were assisted by a number of lieutenants and committeemen. Things went well until Jamaica, thirteen miles out, was reached. Then came a heavy downpour of rain.

After a short delay, a portion of the party, under Pacemakers Von Langerke and Cramer, started out and pushed on through the rain. They adhered to the schedule, riding to Islip, and, turning, came back to Amityville for dinner.

The rest of the centurians waited until the rain had ceased and the roads were given an opportunity to dry. A high wind springing up served to do this in a short time. This party, leaving Jamaica some two hours and a half after the others, resolved itself into a "fast pack," and, paced by Capt. Stanbach, went to Seaford in 1 hour and 10 minutes, a distance of nineteen miles, over a soft road.

On the run to Babylon, ten miles further, the party was paced by Capt. Weiss in 42 minutes. The first party was met on its return journey soon after leaving Babylon. Capt. Von Lengerke had been delayed by having a valve of one of his tires torn out, but bought another tire and caught the first party at dinner. The pace of the "fast pack" was so fast that when East Islip was reached only nine men remained in it. Some of those who dropped out, however, did so on account of the shower into which the party ran. Reaching East Islip, the nine secured changes of clothing and enjoyed dinner.

Returning, a heavy head wind was encountered, but fought to such good purpose that the finish was reached on schedule time, the first party getting in slightly in advance.

The "fast" nine were Capt. Stanbach, Manhattan Bicycle Club; Capt. Clemens Weiss, Liberty Wheelmen; Louis. E. P. Lesegang and F. J. Wilson, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; A. L. Starkweather, East Orange Cyclers; M. Gibb, Century Wheelmen of New-York; P. B. Ransom, Asbury Park; C. Rush, New-York City, and F. W. Royce, South Brooklyn Wheelmen. Among the others to finish were Capt. Von Lengerke, East Orange Cyclers; H. S. Lathrop and J. Foster, Jr., Manhattan Bicycle Club; S. Cramer, Greenwich Wheelmen, and about twenty others.

CYCLING AFFAIRS AT ASBURY.

Bright Outlook for the Big Race Meet —Two Century Runs.

ASBURY PARK, May 12.—The Asbury Park Wheelmen are receiving every encouragement in their efforts to arrange for the national race meet. It is gratifying to note that the influential people of the town are working for its success, and, unless all signs fail, the meet of 1895 will be a record-breaker in more ways than one. Speaking of the meet brings to mind that Asbury is crazy on the bicycle question. Apparently everybody here rides a wheel. The dealers have been rushed early and late with orders, and one reports that he is eighty wheels behind in his orders.

The General Executive Committee having in charge the league meet were in session here yesterday. Chief Consul Robert Gentle, "Fred" J. Keer, and J. W. Dickinson of Newark, Vice Consul R. R. Chiswell of Paterson, and J. C. Tattersall of Trenton met with the local committee. The Finance Committee reported that the guarantee fund for the entertainment of the wheelmen was well in hand. The Transportation Committee reported that all railroads would give a one and one-third rate to all visitors during the meet.

Chairman Parsons stated that the chief in communication with the National Transportation Committee, and efforts were being made to bring the fare down to one-half the regular rate. It was proposed at first to have fancy and trick riding on the track during the meet, but the scheme was abandoned, because Founder Bradley has arranged to have the trick men perform on the plaza on the shore front.

To-morrow evening there will be an adjourned meeting of the club for the purpose of approving the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws, and a large attendance is desired. Several new members are to be admitted at the same time, and the names of a number of applicants for membership will be proposed. The Rev. Maitland Alexander of Long Branch was elected to membership at the last meeting.

It is proposed to have a century run to Trenton on the 20th inst. J. L. Cliver is the chief promoter of this event, and he says it will be worth going on. The Atlantic City Wheelmen, who are coming here on the 29th on their century, will be met at Freehold and escorted over the remainder of the journey. It is intended to make the Atlantics feel as much at home as possible.

Stealing Wheels Their Business.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A special to a morning paper from Toledo, Ohio, says: "The police made an important arrest here last evening in the persons of F. M. Bredell and Charles F. Bryden, two traveling men from Chicago. Evidence is at hand to indicate they are bicycle thieves on a large scale. It is charged that they have been operating in Cleveland, Detroit, Akron, and Toledo extensively, and only by accident were detected. Their alleged plan is to steal a lot of wheels, ship them to some other point, follow them up, and sell them as special agents. One of them confessed to stealing several wheels in Cleveland.

Gerger Wins a Road Race.

PARIS, May 12.—The international bicyle road race from Bordeaux to Paris, a distance of 592 kilometers, which began yesterday, was won by Gerger, an Austrian amateur, who covered the distance in 24 hours and 12 minutes, beating the record made by Lesna in 1894 by 58 minutes 57 seconds. Meyer, a professional rider, was second, his time being 25 hours and 30 minutes. Corre was third. There were eighty-four contestants, twenty of them being foreigners. Lucas, an English rider, was the favorite in the betting. The 1,000 meters amateur bicycle race at the Seine Velodrome to-day was won by Dunwody.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Speaking of the French cyclist Médinger, who was shot recently by his wife, who afterward killed herself, The Cyclist says: "He first took part in the amateur races in London in 1878. He there made the acquaintance of H. O. Duncan and Fred de Civry, with whom he afterward raced as a professional in England, France, Austria, and Germany. He frequently rode against 'Dick' Howell and Frederick Wood, and beat the English champion several times, when the latter had begun to lose his brilliant form. In later years the 'old sprinter,' as he was familiarly called, was always ready to battle with the new professionals, and his headwork and marvelous finishing sprint were the wonder of the Parisians. Lately, however, he had lost much of his popularity. About two months ago he was defeated by Houben, and since then he had retired from the Paris tracks. His strong personality has always made him a striking figure in French cycling, and as one of the few links that bind present-day racing with the past, his place cannot be filled. Médinger some time ago embarked in the trade on his own account, and established works in the Rue Brunel, where he adopted as his trademark the yellow star which he had so often carried to victory. Mme. Médinger was a Swiss, of German extraction, and was married about fourteen years ago. She is said to have been the first lady to take to cycling in England."

—The inclement weather yesterday kept many wheelmen from enjoying the club runs which had been planned days ahead. Quite a number of the tours were carried out, however, despite the forbidding outlook. The Coney Island path in Brooklyn and the Boulevard in this city were apparently deserted during the greater portion of the day, but late in the afternoon, when the sun showed its face the enthusiasts flocked out in large numbers. Had the day been as pleasant as the previous one, it would undoubtedly have made a record, from a cycling point of view.

—Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn, is being repaired, to the satisfaction of the many cyclists who ride there. In a short time it will be free of the holes which have marred its surface for many weeks past.

—The tramps who have tried to "hold up" wheelmen on the Coney Island path should be made examples of. They are a menace to life and property.

—The wheeling section of the Twenty-third Regiment will be represented in the parade down the Coney Island cycle path on June 15 by about 300 members.

—The Common Council of Orlando, Fla., has been petitioned to prohibit the wearing of bloomers by women.

—Indications point to the successful formation of the proposed association of Long Island Cycle Clubs.

—Sims, the young Washington flier, will meet the Columbia team at Charlotte, N. C., to-day.

—A Pittsburg Cycle Club thrives under the title of Raninmakers.

The Tandem Club Parade.

For the next few days the members of the Tandem Club will be busy getting their teams, carts, and appointments in shape and making other preparations for their annual Spring parade, which will take place Saturday, May 18. They will meet in the morning at 11:30 at the Plaza Hotel, and from there will drive through the Park and the upper part of the city to the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, on the King's Bridge Road. Luncheon will be served and the members will drive back to town later in the afternoon. It is expected that quite a number of tandems will be in line, and with the guests, one of whom usually accompanies each member, the gathering will be a large one.

Officers of the Tandem Club are: Charles Pfizer, Jr., President; Frank D. Beard, Vice President, and Burton Mansfield, Secretary and Treasurer, all of whose terms of office will not expire until next Spring. The other members are John R. Townsend, William Brewster, George D. Watson, Henry C. Graef, George W. Curtis, William H. Erhart, Lemuel E. Wells, Amos Ellis, Oliver H. P. Belmont, T. Suffern Tailer, Thomas A. Maitland, A. J. Cassatt, F. Griswold Tefft, Robert S. McCreery, Emile Pfizer, Frederic C. Thomas, Henry W. Sharpless, J. H. Shults, Jr., G. F. McCandless, and John A. Logan, Jr. All are expert whips, and drive many other kinds of fashionable traps besides tandems.

THE HACKNEY-TROTTER CROSS.

Henry Fairfax Will Test Its Value at His Second Annual Sale.

While the native trotting stock has to a large extent taken the place of the imported hackney, the mingling of the two breeds has been of decided benefit to both. The hackney has given quality and action to the American roadster, and the latter contributes the speed that renders the high stepper of to-day more valuable for heavy harness.

Prominent among the American breeders of fashionable stock to recognize the respective merits of the two types is Henry Fairfax. He selected the now famous Matchless of Londesboro, in England, and placed him at the head of his Oak Hill Stud at Aldie, Va. The unbeaten career of this lordly hackney at the National Horse Show is the best proof that Mr. Fairfax made a wise choice. As a sire, Matchless of Londesboro has already made a name for himself, and before he was sold for a long price to Dr. W. S. Webb, he was mated with a number of trotting, thoroughbred, and running bred mares at the Oak Hill Farm. The young stock produced from these crosses have been shown at Madison Square Garden, and Mr. Fairfax held his first annual sale of the more matured young knee actors in this city last year. He has now a second consignment, which recently arrived here, and will be disposed of at the American Horse Exchange this afternoon.

The present lot numbers fifteen, and are all the half-bred hackneys that have been broken and prepared for the market since the inaugural sale. There are no reserves, and Mr. Fairfax has retained no part from any of them privately, preferring to let the fanciers put a value on them in public. Fourteen of this collection are by Matchless of Londesboro. One of the best representatives of the trotting cross is Hamling, a bay gelding of four years, whose dam is by Henrico, a standard trotter. Hamling won at the National Horse Show last November and won third prize in a strong harness class. Hiatoga, another winner at the Garden in 1894, is a bay gelding, five years old, out of Toga, by imported Bonvalour. This fellow attracted much attention by his superb action in the show ring, and though only in his colthood, got a white ribbon in a class of thirty-eight.

Another high-class performer is Althea, whose dam, Nelly, by Conductor, Jr., gives her the blood of Conductor, a brother to the famous Planet. Conductor was considered the most valuable thoroughbred stallion in the South, and was used on one or both sides during the cavalry service during the war of the rebellion.

In placing this choice lot of harness and saddle horses on the market, Mr. Fairfax says: "They have been carefully handled and kindly treated since weaning, and I believe to be sound." He to be perfectly sound. Should any unsoundness develop prior to the sale, attention will be called to it by the auctioneers."

COACHING CLUB'S TRIP.

The Long-Distance Journey This Year Will Be to Tuxedo.

An event several members of the Coaching Club are looking forward to is their annual long-distance trip to the country, which, this year, will take place Saturday, May 18. All the arrangements for the journey in the way of relays, time table, and other details, are now being looked after, and will be completed in a few days. The party will leave the Hotel Brunswick in the morning, on the club's coach Pioneer and drive to Tuxedo, where Sunday will be spent at the Tuxedo Club as guests of Theodore A. Havemeyer. Monday morning the coach will start on the return to New-York, and will arrive at the Brunswick in the afternoon. The route to Tuxedo mostly traversed heretofore by four-in-hand coaches has been by way of Tarrytown and ferry to Nyack, thence over the hills to the terminus of the trip, but the Pioneer will be taken across the West Fourteenth Street Ferry to New-Jersey, and looped over the northern roads which lead to Tuxedo. Those who will compose the coaching party are Col. William Jay and Frederic Bronson, respectively President and Vice President of the Coaching Club; George R. Fearing, C. F. Havemeyer, Prescott Lawrence, Francis R. Sturgis, T. A. Havemeyer, Dr. Seward Webb, and W. F. Morgan, all of whom will take their turns on the box and drive part of the distance. Their teams will also be used to horse the coach for the trip, and will be located at the relay stations, which will be established about every ten or twelve miles along the route.

Shortly after the club was organized in 1875 it introduced long-distance drives to members' country seats, and became an annual event which has been kept up ever since. The trip, which is either in the Spring or Fall, is a popular feature of the club, and a source of much pleasure to its members. A famous trip the club made was in 1878, when a coach load of members drove to Philadelphia, and covered the distance, ninety miles, in about eight hours, with nine changes of teams. The whips on that occasion were De Lancey Kane, F. R. Rives, T. A. Havemeyer, Perry Belmont, Hugo O. Fritsch, G. R. Fearing, Farman Rogers, G. P. Wetmore, and Frederic Bronson.

In May, 1893, the members drove to Tuxedo for the first time, and last June they tooled the Pioneer to Shelburne Farms, Dr. Seward Webb's Summer home on Lake Champlain. This was the longest trip ever taken by the club, and four days were required to accomplish it. As the Pioneer is the coach now used on the New-York and Westchester line it will make no trips to the Westchester Country Club, Saturday, May 18, and Monday, May 20, the days it will be tooled to and from Tuxedo.

QUIET DAY FOR ROAD DRIVING.

Local Steppers Kept Idle by the Rain—Opening of Parkway Driving Club.

Only a few of the most persistent road drivers in the metropolitan district braved the elements yesterday. Nothing but the weather prevented a large turn-out at Fleetwood Park, as the members were very jubilant over the success of the silver anniversary on Saturday. The Spring Circuit meeting is still about a month away, but the local trainers are getting ready for it. Meantime, there will doubtless be other contests for the flyers owned in the club. A match between Fred Gerken's pair, Stoneridge and Little Sport, and a pair of trotters now at the track owned by Dr. J. H. Carmichael of Springfield, Mass., is among the possibilities.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn is on the qui vive for the third annual opening next Saturday afternoon. Secretary W. C. Allen has sent out the announcement of the programme, which is as follows:

2:45 Class.—Trotting to road wagon; members to drive.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; professional drivers to sulky. Purse, $100.

Sweepstakes, $50.—Trotting for named horses.

Match Race.—Trotting. Mile dash.

Match Race.—Trotting to Harness. Stake, $500.

In order to overtake this long card, the first event will be called at 2 o'clock. It is expected that five trotters will be named for the sweepstakes. They are F. D. Creamer's Green B., J. F. Cornell's Sidney Smith, E. T. Bedford's William G. T. Morgan's Jube, and Herman Price's Jenny D.

Tickets of admission to the Parkway track for this occasion may be obtained from the Secretary, whose address is Post Office Box 1,308, New-York, or any member of the Executive Committee.

Among the fast trials at the track last week were two miles by Gillette to road cart in 2:30 and 2:23. The black gelding was driven by his owner, E. T. Bedford, who weighs over 200 pounds. Gillette has a record of 2:11¼, which makes him the champion of Brooklyn. He turned the half-mile course of the Parkway Club in 2:14 last October in the fourth heat of a race.

Coaching to Suburban Club.

The first regular trip of the public coach Spuyten Duyvil will be made this afternoon to the Suburban Club on the King's Bridge Road. The trial trip on Saturday proved that the route is a very pleasant one, and that the horses selected for the service are equal to going the distance inside of the schedule time. Leaving the Plaza Hotel at 2:45 P. M., the coach is due at the Suburban Club house at 5 o'clock. The return journey begins at 6:30 P. M., one hour and fifteen minutes being also allowed for it. For the first trip, A. Newbold Morris has engaged all the seats for a party of friends. The looking season lasts to the second week in July, daily except Sunday, and the Spuyten Duyvil promises to be popular with the coaching set.

The German Trotting Derby.

BERLIN, May 12.—The first German trotting Derby, which will take place at West End on May 23 and the three following days, promises to be a big social event. The Racing Committee expects that there will be an enormous attendance, and is having the stands on the grounds extended so that there will be accommodation for all. The Emperor has awarded as a prize of honor a silver shield, which the winner will retain for one year, each winner receiving a replica when he restores the original to the committee. Mr. James Gordon Bennett's trotters, which are entered for the races, were first visible yesterday at the course, where they are being trained under the direction of Howard Phillips for the meeting. Helen Leyburn is pronounced to be the finest of the string, but it is predicted that Autrain, though not handsome in appearance, is most likely to prove a winner.

TANBARK NOTES.

—A feature of the Belmont Riding Academy's season was the Belmont and A. B. C. Riding Clubs' enjoyable meets respectively Monday and Tuesday nights. Both are composed of equestrians residing in Harlem, and have an active membership of enthusiastic riders, who are promising candidates for experts in the saddle. The members of the Belmont Club are Joseph A. Flynn, Edward Mertens, C. Tillnius, A. J. Pollock, A. Rosenfield, R. Herrt, E. Detmold, Charles Foster, William Hoegg, H. T. Barnie, and J. Steinglanz, and Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stein, Mrs. L. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. E. Detmold, Miss B. Yenni, Miss J. Hansing, Mrs. B. Barth, Miss B. Yenni, Miss J. Hansing, Mrs. B. Barth, Duffy, F. Husted, R. Pehlemann, H. Esselmann, and F. Jennings compose the A. B. C. Club's membership. During this month the members of each club will participate in a few rides on the road.

—Some splendid saddle horses, owned and ridden by members of the Riding Club on East Fifty-eighth Street, are E. H. Harriman's chestnut gelding War Cry, F. G. Lloyd's black gelding Sparkle, S. T. Peters's chestnut gelding Rienzi, Charles Lanier's chestnut gelding Fayette, James A. Scrymser's brown gelding Toronto, C. T. Garland's bay mare Erie, R. H. Eggleston's roan mare Chimes, James O. Hoyt's bay mare Juno, William A. Copp's chestnut gelding Topover, C. C. Pomeroy's gray gelding Greylock, Robert Maclay's bay mare Chloe, and E. V. Loew's bay gelding Duke.

The Hoboken Riding Academy, on Hudson Street, Hoboken, where Gov. Morton's staff was instructed in some mounted cavalry tactics, is one of the oldest establishments of its kind in this country. Its proprietors are A. P. Hexamer and Philip Hexamer, respectively father and son, who are expert judges of saddle horses and well known among horsemen. The German Riding Club of Hoboken, a very old organization, participates in its weekly rides at the academy during the season—a custom the club has followed for the last several years.

GOSSIP OF TENNIS PLAYERS.

Central Park Courts Open—New Players to Compete.

The Central Park tennis courts were crowded Saturday afternoon, when the turf was opened for the season. There were several hundreds of players, either on the courts or watching their turn to play, as the North Meadow and lower tennis grounds together are far too small to accommodate the Saturday crowd of players. According to the groundsmen, over 1,600 nets are stored in the houses on the grounds. Permits for particular courts can no longer be obtained, as every available court has been secured for both morning and afternoon, and lots of players have been forced to content themselves with general permits, which allow them to occupy vacant courts when the regular occupants have failed to appear.

The old "Captain," John Sheridan, still holds the fort on the lower grounds, where the veteran has been the favorite of the players for years. Few of the old-timers visited the courts, as most of them have joined clubs, and spend most of their time in outside tournaments. "Ed" Fischer, the champion, visited the lower courts during the day. The champion will no longer appear in the Park tournament, as he has finally captured the Challenge Cup, and is now willing to give some other players a chance. It has been proposed to get the older players to remain out of the championship tournament this season, to encourage the younger players.

The reports of V. G. Hall's return to active tennis play have been confirmed by his appearance on the St. George Cricket Club grounds in Hoboken during last week. Hall suffered defeat at the hands of Richard Stevens, who has already had plenty of practice against Groundsman Smithson, who is a strong player. Many say how strong Smithson is nobody knows, as he plays a lazy game, and appears to hold his own against the strongest amateurs with little exertion. Larned appears to be in tip-top condition, and John Howland is playing in good form. Howland and Larned will play in the New-England championship.

The annual tournament for the championship of New-England will be held on the courts of the Longwood Club on May 23 and the following days. Arthur E. Foote of Yale is the present holder of the Challenge Cup, which he won from Clarence Hobart last year in a five-set match, after having a narrow escape from defeat in the finals at the hands of Parker. Indeed, Parker should have won had the tournament been managed properly, as he had to play Foote right after a hard match with Howland, while Foote had been resting. Parker won two sets and then went home, giving his opponent a walk-over. This year Chace, Budlong, Parker, Howland, Larned, and a host of players of less note will have a try at Foote.

New-York will send a good delegation of players of the Knickerbocker, the Cragin, Paret, John Hobart, McEnrae, Thurber, and, possibly, McMahon and Bostwick, will go. There will be first and runner-up prizes, in addition to the Challenge Cup, in singles. There will also be a prize for doubles. Howland and Foote, the present New-England champions in doubles, will play together again in this tournament. The entrance fee in singles is $2, $4 being charged in the doubles. Entries must be sent to Nathan A. Smyth, 328 Temple Street, New-Haven, Conn., before May 27. Joseph T. Whittelsey of New-Haven will be the official referee, and will manage the contests, assisted by A. Smyth and J. W. Nichols, Jr., the New-Haven crack.

The Orange Tennis Club has very sensibly decided to change the date for the Middle States championships from June 26 to June 12. The first date clashed with both West Newton and the women's championships at Wissahickon. Orange is one of the few places where ladies' contests are held, and the women will welcome the change in date.

The Montauk Tennis Club will hold the first tournament of the year in this city. Next Saturday, May 18, has been chosen as the opening day of the club's Spring handicap tournament. Only members will be allowed to compete. The seventy-two-points-up system of scoring will be adopted, and handicaps varying from minus 24 to plus 36 will be given. Prizes are offered for men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles. The entrance fee is $16.

Saturday was to have been opening day in several of the local clubs. The Brooklyn Tennis Club's opening handicap did not take place, as the threatening weather kept down the entry list. It will be held next Saturday.

The Rutherford Tennis Club played only a few games, and then a brisk shower spoiled the courts. The members of the club consoled themselves with a dance in the evening in the clubhouse. The opening games of the Rutherford Club's contest against the Nutley Field Club will be held at Rutherford June 8. A return match will be played at Nutley. The club has tournaments scheduled for Decoration, Independence, and Labor Days. There are now over 100 members belonging to the organization.

The Jersey City Tennis Club also opened its grounds formally, a few exhibition matches taking place.

SUNDAY LEAGUE GAMES.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 4.
Washington, 10; Louisville, 6.
Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 5.
Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	12	5	.706
Chicago	12	7	.632
Boston	9	6	.600
Cincinnati	10	7	.588
Cleveland	9	7	.563
Baltimore	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
New-York	7	8	.467
Brooklyn	6	9	.400
St. Louis	7	13	.350
Washington	5	10	.333
Louisville	5	11	.313

AT ST. LOUIS.

Brooklyn .....1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—4
St. Louis .....0 0 1 0 0 6 0 2 .—9
Base hits—St. Louis 14, Brooklyn, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Staley, Peitz and Muller; Kennedy, Lucid, Grim, and C. Daley.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati .....0 0 1 1 0 0 6 0 0—8
Baltimore .....0 1 4 0 0 0 1 0 0—6
Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Parrott, Phillips, and Spies; Meming and Robinson.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago .....0 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 2—8
Cleveland .....0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0—5
Base hits—Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 9. Errors—

Bicycles.

3,000 Bicycles, $10 Up.

Just added, the entire stock of the late American Ormonde Cycle Company, bought at

RECEIVER'S SALE,

Rambler, $12; Rudge, $10; Gendron, $12; Victor, $15, $19, $29, and $39; Columbia, $19, $28, $34; Juno, $33; Phoenix, $37; Spaulding, $44; Nassau, $34; Rudge, $36; Crawford, $38; Ben Hur, $32; Raleigh, $34, $39; Syracuse, $36; Premier, $32; Liberty, $34.

250 new wheels, full size, $32.50 each. Ormondes, Ferris, Royals, Heralds, &c., in stock. Old wheels taken in trade.

HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., (Original spot cash house.) Near Times Building.

Ride the Spalding Bicycle

BICYCLES.—I can sell wheels cheaper than any other house; new wheels, $26, $32, $37, $42, $49, $54, $59, $64, $69, and $74; highest possible grades; 200 select from; all makes. LAWRENCE, 28 Cortlandt St., corner Church, (basement.)

BICYCLE CO., 21 PARK ROW, DEALERS IN new wheels only; standard makes; big cash discounts; will pay you to call.

Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Griffith and Kittredge; Cuppy and O'Connor.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Washington .....1 0 0 0 4 5 0 0 .—10
Louisville .....0 1 0 0 1 0 3 1 0—6
Base hits—Washington, 16; Louisville, 10. Errors—Washington, 4; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Maul and McGuire; Knell, Luby, McDermott, and Cote.

Wanderers, 3; Americus, 1.

The championship series of the National Association Football League is rapidly drawing to a close, and the final struggle is exciting considerable interest among the votaries of Association football. A large crowd was at the game at West Hoboken yesterday between the Americus Athletic Association and Brooklyn Wanderers. A good close game was seen. The Wanderers, however, proved too strong for their opponents, and won by 3 goals to 1. The teams lined up as follows:

Americus.	Position.	Br'klyn Wanderers.
Alces	Goal	Smith
Flynn	Full back	Patrick
Seiler	Full back	Mathieson
Taylor	Half back	Hopkins
Pennycook	Half back	Maguire
Koch	Half back	Lamb
Jamieson	Right wing	Germmill
Fisk	Right wing	McConnell
Gill	Centre	Lawler
McKinley	Left wing	Mason
Higgins	Left wing	Saltus

Referee—J. Bissett, Scottish American A.C. Linesmen—T. Bright for Americus, J. A. Young for Brooklyn Wanderers. Goals kicked—McConnell, Saltus, and throw-in off Seiler for Brooklyn Wanderers; Jamieson for Americus.

HARVARD'S HARD LUCK.

Tonsilitis and Scarlet Fever Interfere with Practice of Crews.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—The all-absorbing athletic topic for the week is the coming contest between Harvard and Yale in track and field athletics, which will take place in Cambridge on Saturday next.

Furnished Rooms.

28 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentleman going to Europe will rent (Summer rate) handsomely-furnished apartment; private bath.

30th ST., 1 EAST.—Nicely furnished front to let; gentlemen only.

32d ST., 6 EAST.—Pleasant furnished single rooms in quiet house; gentlemen; Summer rates; references exchanged.

42d ST., WEST, 39.—Large room, newly decorated, with closets, bath, hot and cold water.

48th ST., 249 EAST.—Large furnished room for gentlemen; modern improvement; private family of adults; moderate.

77 WEST 55th.—Fine, large parlor, with bedroom adjoining, $35 monthly; meals if desired. Mrs. TAYLOR.

136 EAST 18th, NEAR IRVING Place.—Bachelor apartment; large, cool rooms; bath; $7; private. Janitor.

137 EAST 28th ST.—Doctor's office; eighteen years' established; all sanitary improvements.

Unfurnished Rooms

TO LET—Third floor, private house; 6 large rooms, all light. 384 West 32d St.

Hotels.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the World! Coolest Location in the City.

Hotel Majestic.

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN. Entire Block Central Park West, 72d and 71st, Streets. **New-York.**

A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the YEAR, MONTH, OR DAY.

Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates.

For terms and particulars address RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

The Warwick

BROADWAY & 40TH ST., N. Y.

Steam heat in every room. Everything new and first class throughout.

FINEST CAFE IN THE CITY.

Rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen only.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

The favorite family hotel of the city.

Fire-proof; European plan; am now prepared to make SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SUMMER.

Near Central Park; pleasant surroundings; Broadway cars pass door.

WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—MAID.—By two educated German girls; one as chambermaid and assist waitress or laundress; other as maid to lady or grown children; good seamstress; good references. Post Office Box 225 Tompkinsville, S. I.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her most excellent chambermaid, whom she will gladly recommend; disengaged May 25. Call Monday or Tuesday, until 12 o'clock, at 117 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable, tidy American girl; first-class chambermaid and waitress; in small private family; American preferred; can furnish highest reference. 633 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; small family; would assist in care of children; best city reference. M. H., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish chambermaid and seamstress; would go to the country for Summer. Present employer's, 6 East 63d St.; call Monday.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID.—By a North German girl; or to take care of grown children; good references. Present employer's, 831 Madison Av. Deising.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred. Apply, Monday, at present employer's, 721 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to procure situation for a girl as chambermaid and assist in pantry; disengaged June 1. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 128 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and a good seamstress; understands sewing on machines; also waiting on ladies; good city reference. 312 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for her girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; will be disengaged by the latter end of May. Call, for four days, at 120 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. 44 East 35th St.; two days.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call, for two days, at the home of present employers, 19 East 47th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find place for first-class cook; four years' references; country preferred. Can be seen at present employer's, 41 East 68th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork; willing to assist with other work; New-York reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and parlormaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 839 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent girl; best city reference. 438 West 49th St. Gratten.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young English girl; will be disengaged May 15; good reference. E. W., Advertising Office, 25 East 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman; private family; city preferred; good references. 228 East 35th St., rear.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid, who does waiting also. Present employer, 819 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid or nurse in private family; good city reference. 144 West 62d St. Reinert.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWING.—By a first-class, competent person; best city references. A. M. C., Box 273, Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English Protestant girl; 15 months, city reference. K. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; good reference. 721 6th Av.; ring King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with children. Call, at present employer's, 201 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a first-class family; best reference; country preferred. 206 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city reference. 208 East 36th St. G. Duffy.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl; has very best city reference from last employer. Call, two days, 227 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; city reference. M. T., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Best reference. Call, Monday, present employer's, 32 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with other work; city reference. 221 East 32d St.; ring McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Call Monday, at present employer's, who is to close house for Summer, 50 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, and WAITon Lady.—First-class city reference; can be seen to-day. 156 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a superior young person. H., 226 West 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place a good chambermaid or laundress. 505 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a willing Swedish girl; good sewer. 157 East 27th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Swiss lady, diplomée, desires Summer engagement as companion or governess; English, French, German, music; highest references; good traveler. Geneva, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION, &c.—By German lady; speaking and teaching English, French, and German; for the Summer vacation, from June 10 to Sept. 15. Miss A. D., Post Office Box 2,847.

COMPANION, &c.—Protestant young lady as companion, nurse to invalid; professional massage; Swedish movements; would travel. Miss H., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all braches of cooking; best of city references. 706 3d Av., two flights, back.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman; first-class cook; wages, $50; first-class reference. 135 East 31st St., Johnson's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure places, about the first week of June, for her cook, laundress, and waitress. Can be seen, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at 873 Madison Av.

COOK.—By highly respectable woman as first-class cook in small private family; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; excellent references. Call, Monday, at 721 6th Av., third floor.

COOK.—Competent; prefers a quiet home to wages; city or country; would assist with washing; can be seen, with references. 146 East 39th St.

COOK.—By American young woman as thoroughly competent cook in private family; country preferred; present employer can be seen. M. C. D., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman in first-class private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city or country; first-class city reference. 115 West 16th St., rear cottage.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds entrées, desserts, ices, and ice creams; country preferred; excellent city reference. M. T. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as competent cook; thorough in all branches of good family cooking; city or country; best city reference. 258 West 33d St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as cook and to do plain washing and ironing, or housework in small private family; good reference; city or country. Mary Slyman, 513 West 59th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; city and country references; no objection to country. 230 East 45th St.; Lynch's bell.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands French cooking; $40. Address, by letter, W. J., care of Mrs. Ready, 308 West 39th St., near 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman; thoroughly understands her business; as cook in first-class family only. Call from 9 to 10 Monday morning, 80 Madison Av.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires to procure a situation for her cook, who is an Englishwoman, whom she can highly recommend. 5 East 9th St.

COOK, &c.—A lady wishes to find places for an excellent cook, a laundress, and a waitress. Apply, Monday before 11, or between 1 and 2, at 127 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class, Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; best reference; city or country. C. M., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as competent cook; thorough in all branches of good family cooking; city or country; best of city reference. 250 West 33d St., first floor.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for a cook whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 2 East 15th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman, as first-class cook in small private family; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; excellent references. Call, at present employer's, 201 West 55th St

ETHICAL SOCIETY'S AIM

Prof. Adler Says It Is Constructive, Not Destructive of Ideals.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY HELD

This Season's Sessions Closed with Addresses by President Nettre, Dr. Elliott, and Prof. Adler—Will Reopen in the Fall.

The nineteenth anniversary of the New-York Society of Ethical Culture, the first of such societies established in this country, was observed yesterday by appropriate exercises at Carnegie Music Hall.

Philip Nettre, President of the society, opened the exercises, and laid special stress upon the significant fact that Prof. Adler had early been joined by able and gifted men who had helped to spread the movement in other cities and countries. He regarded this as showing that the principles upon which the Ethical Societies are founded are sources of inspiration to ideal natures and appropriate to the needs of the present age.

He then introduced as the first speaker Dr. John L. Elliott, who has acted as Prof. Adler's assistant during the last year. He spoke in part as follows:

"No man was ever born great; only by adopting into his life a noble principle of action does he become great. The struggle for a principle is a struggle for spiritual life, a man wrestling with the brute forces of his nature. All progress has been the result of adopting right principles.

"We are met as the members of an Ethical Society. What are we here for? If I read our aim aright, we will strive to work out new principles of life and action, to create a new world attitude which shall meet the requirements of the nineteenth century.

"The voice of man answering, 'I can,' to the voice of duty is the divinest thing in the universe, for then the spirit that makes for righteousness becomes incarnate in man. And if we so answer and so live, then shall that spirit grow in us which has sustained the martyrs and prophets of the past and wrought the good that exists today. While the dead are burying their dead may we move on toward the accomplishment of the highest aims of a common humanity."

The next speaker was W. Sanford Evans. He said, in part:

"The problem which confronts us to-day is the old problem of the salvation of man. We seek truer and fuller material, intellectual and moral life. Many different principles have given new life to the world, but they have all proved themselves inadequate because they have been unable to sustain the life they gave beyond the individual, the generation, or the century. The principle we need must be a principle of work, an object of achievement. It cannot be work which the individual can do as an individual, for the work we do and the aims we have are determined for us by the society in which we live.

"For full, great individual life we are dependent on the greatness of the Nation to which we belong, and continued national greatness depends on a uniformity of purpose among all nations. There is thus an absolute logical and practical dependence of the individual on the world ideal. It is time we became, as nations and as a world, rationally self-conscious, and self-directing. To save all men for all time we must accept consciously the responsibility for what are called the laws of history, and for the future of the world we must shape some world work which is great enough to give scope for mending effort. Anything less comprehensive will be inadequate. To do this we must think our highest thoughts and believe our noblest conceptions for the world, for when these are real in us they will exist in the world."

At the close of Mr. Evans's remarks the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light" was sung by a chorus of children, and Prof. Adler closed the exercises with a brief anniversary address.

"We pass to-day," he said, "the nineteenth milestone on our road. We celebrate our nineteenth anniversary, but we should remember that life is measured by deeds, not years; by thoughts, not breaths. What a harvest of deeds and thoughts has the year brought us."

Here special mention was made of the educational work of the society, of the appropriation it has recently received, and the vigorous efforts now being made by persons, not members of the Ethical Society, to secure the advantages of this educational system for their own children.

"The ethical movement," Prof. Adler continued, "should be carefully distinguished from its predecessors. It is not a radical movement. The spirit of radicalism is destructive; the radical is filled with rage against the traditions of the past. He uses as his weapons invective, mockery, and derision. He seeks to break images or to undermine creeds with the pickaxe of criticism, and the explosive power of scientific argument.

"We owe much to radicalism. It has paved the way for us, and made it possible to employ finer and more positive methods. The ethical movement is constructive, not destructive. It seeks to build up, not to tear down. It is ready to learn from all the great teachers of the past, even while it seeks to advance toward a new position commensurate with the requirements of the modern world.

"Nor should the ethical movement be identified with that class of persons who may be designated as independents. This class may be divided into two groups—the secular independents and the transcendental independents.

"By secular independents we understand those persons whose chief characteristic is impatience of restraint or authority. Many persons have broken their connection with the Churches, not so much because their reason rebels against the doctrine, nor because their minds have been affected by the writings of Strauss, Renan, of Huxley, but because they are thoroughgoing individualists, and regard the teachings of religion as a shackle upon their freedom. In politics, such men believe that government should be reduced to the minimum; that the people which is least governed is best governed. In economics, such men carry the doctrine of self-help to its extremest applications. In religion, they are come-outers, because they are unwilling to recognize a power greater than themselves. The ethical movement is not in sympathy with these views. So far from desiring to remove the restraints of religion, it seeks to substitute finer and subtler restraints for those already in operation. So far from encouraging blatant individualism, it seeks to deepen men's reverence for a power greater than themselves, only that that power is not conceived as a foreign and alien power, but rather as the very expression of what is best and highest in human aspirations.

"Of transcendental independents, Emerson is the noblest type. We have the most profound veneration for the name of Emerson. If critics and cavilers assert that the American people are hopelessly materialistic, I point to Emerson as a proof to the contrary. The soil that has produced such a product cannot be rotten. A people that has given birth to such an idealist cannot, in its deepest instincts, be materialistic at core. Emerson is one of the world's prophets, but he is already, in a certain sense, a prophet of the past. For he, too, is an individualist, only of the most exalted kind. He is concerned chiefly for the salvation of his own soul. He turns his back upon the busy world. He has no clear, adequate message for those who live in cities, and who must try to save their self-respect in the midst of all the iniquities and shams and egotisms that mark the struggle for existence in the centres of industrial life.

"The ethical movement seeks to combine the two principles of serving the world and saving one's own soul. It bids us engage valiantly in the conflict against external evil, and regards this very conflict as a means of inward spiritual growth. The ethical movement looks upon human life as a great and holy task, and teaches us to find consolation and consecration in the fidelity and single-heartedness with which that task is performed."

At the close of his address, Prof. Adler paid a tribute to the late Prof. James Edward Oliver of Cornell University, the eminent mathematician, who had been the most active spirit in the Cornell Ethical Society, and also to Prof. von Gizycki of the University of Berlin, who had been largely instrumental in promoting the growth of the ethical movement in Germany.

Yesterday's exercises marked the last lecture which will be given before the society this season. The next lecture will be given on the third Sunday in October.

People who want livery in a hurry, be patient with us. We say *livery ready in a day*, and that is true on the average; but it is not true at this very busy season, when everybody wants his livery at the same time.

Livery is not livery unless it is carefully fitted; and care limits our working capacity.

Send for our book.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

"BOOKS AS BREAD OR POISON"

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler Preaches on the Value of Reading Only Good Books —Bad Ones Are a Poison.

The seventieth anniversary of the founding of the American Tract Society was observed yesterday afternoon by special services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 708 Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and Vice President of the American Tract Society, presided. An appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn.

Dr. Hall explained the object of the meeting. The Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, and the Secretary's report was read by the Rev. Dr. G. L. Shearer. Dr. Shearer also described the work of the society.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler's sermon was on "Books as Bread or Books as Poison." Dr. Cuyler dwelt particularly on the American Tract Society as an agent for circulating religious publications. His text was "Bring with thee the books," from St. Paul's epistle to Timothy.

"A good book," he said, "is a companion in loneliness, a beacon in doubt. Good books should be cherished as dear friends. They are apples of gold in baskets of silver, silent advisers that are never unfaithful. Two thousand years ago Timothy didn't have many books to carry to St. Paul, but those he had were valuable. In our day we can have an abundance of the best books almost for the asking.

"I like that message, 'Bring me the books.' Many a poor minister has found his books his best consolers next to his wife and children. If you have money buy books first and clothes afterward. A good man must love a good book.

"What a monstrous invention the printed book is! It enables you to belt the globe with famous travelers, to sail the seas with intrepid navigators, to hold converse with the great, the noble, and the gifted of all times and countries, and all this without stepping outside your library."

The speaker dwelt at some length on the meritorious work done by the Tract Society in scattering its books for the last seventy years, printed in all languages, over every country on the globe. Of evil books he said:

"But if good books work such a blessed result, we must not lose sight of the fact that bad books instill a most terrible poison. They are the double distilled essence of depraved hearts. If the depraved author be a man of genius, his production is the more insidious. It is an astounding fact that the number of novels circulated from our libraries equals the circulation of all other books combined. There are millions of Americans who read nothing but novels and newspapers. Fiction can be as clean as painting, but the average novel is not of that character. The average novel fires the basest passions and is a menace to domestic purity."

Dr. Cuyler praised Anthony Comstock for his efforts to suppress immoral books. He counseled his hearers to cherish the Bible as the first and best of books, to weigh carefully what they read, and never to touch impure or ungodly publications.

The exercises closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chalmers and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Hall.

DR. ALEXANDER'S MEMORY HONORED

Bronze Tablet Unveiled in the Church of Which He Was Pastor.

Memorial services in honor of the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Alexander, for thirty-eight years the pastor of Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, were held at the church last evening.

The services consisted of prayer, singing, addresses, and the unveiling of a bronze mural tablet erected by the congregation. The tablet told that Dr. Alexander was born at Princeton, N. J., in 1819, and died in New-York in 1894.

Seated on the platform during the services with the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Bushnell, were the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. E. N. White, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Extension; Col. John J. McCook, and T. S. Selbew, one of the first Elders under Dr. Alexander.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 12—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, fair, except showers in the early morning, decidedly cooler Monday night, with conditions favorable for frosts Tuesday morning, northwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, slight changes in temperature, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds, diminishing.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, nearly stationary temperature, northwesterly winds, diminishing on the coast.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, northerly winds. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, warmer in northern portions, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the east coast, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, variable winds. UPPER and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds, becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southwesterly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, variable winds.

The storm has moved from the St. Lawrence Valley eastward, and is now central on the coast of Maine. It has caused high northwest winds on the coast from Maine to Hatteras. The area of high pressure is central over Texas, and it is diminishing in energy. The barometer has risen east of the Mississippi River and fallen in the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has fallen 20° to 30° in New-England, and generally in the Atlantic States and lower lake region. It has risen slightly west of the Mississippi River. Rain has fallen in New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and lower lake region. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. The weather will be generally fair Monday in all districts. The temperature will remain nearly stationary in New-England until Tuesday morning, except in Maine, where it will be cooler, and will rise slowly in the other districts. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Batesburg, S. C., 2. Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

LINEN SHEETS.

We have purchased from a Belfast Manufacturer, at a reduction of 50 per cent., 500 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Sheets and 600 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, which we shall place on sale to-day, at the following extraordinary low prices:

Sheets, 72x90 inches, at $2.75, $3.00 and $3.25 per pair.

Sheets, 90x90 inches, at $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 per pair.

PILLOW CASES.

Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, at 75 cents, 90 cents and $1.10 per pair.

DRESS GOODS.

French Crepons and Chiffons, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 qualities, at 75 cents yard.

$2.50, $3.00 and $4.00 grades, at $1.60 per yard.

SLIP COVERS.

For the first time in this city we are showing Imperial Cotton Damask for Furniture Slip Covers, at $10.00 per set of 5 to 7 pieces. The best shrunk wool binding is guaranteed. There are several widths of stripe in five different colorings, cream, ecru, drab, bronze and white.

This is the best we have had in our Upholstery department this season.

Window exhibit and sale begin Monday, May 13th.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...4:45|Sun sets...7:08|Moon rises...mo.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:51	10:55	4:35	4:38
Governors Island	11:10	11:15	5:14	5:15
Hell Gate	12:03	1:03	6:24	6:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Origen, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

Saale, Bremen	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) May 13.—Berlin, Southampton, May 4; Bovic, Liverpool, May 8; Exeter City, Swansea, April 27; Friesland, Antwerp, May 4; Georgia, Christiansand, April 27; Hapsburg, Bremen, April 28; Massachusetts, London, May 2; Newport, Colon, May 6; Peconic, Gibraltar, April 27; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, May 1.

TUESDAY, May 14.—Werra, Naples, May 3.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.—Ailsa, Navassa, May 9; Circassia, Glasgow, May 4; Majestic, Liverpool, May 8; Picqua, Gibraltar, April 29; Seguranca, Havana, May 10.

THURSDAY, May 16.—Lahn, Bremen, May 7; Wittekind, Bremen, May 4.

FRIDAY, May 17.—Cufic, Liverpool, May 7; Dania, Hamburg, May 5; Niagara, Nassau, May 14; Normannia, Hamburg, May 9; Philadelphia, La Guayra, May 11; Thingvalla, Christiansand, May 3.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, May 11.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Gibara, via Delaware Breakwater, 6 ds., with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Evans, Yokohama Jan. 26, Kobe Feb. 10, Shanghai March 6, Amoy 8, Hong-kong 12, Singapore 20, Aden April 8, Port Said 16, and Gibraltar 26, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Amaryllis, (Br.,) Archbold, Girgenti April 2, Catania 6, Messina 11, and Palermo 13, with mdse. to Villari, Mitchell & Co.—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Remus, (Ger.,) Schwaner, Sagua May 2 and Matanzas 6, with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 11th.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Davies, Leith April 13, Shields 20, and Dundee 25, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Havana May 8, in ballast to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Terrier, (Nor.,) Berg, Philadelphia, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

SS Spain, (Br.,) Griffiths, London April 25, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Dulse, Marseilles April 19, Naples 24, and Gibraltar 29, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Torridon, (Br.,) Norris, Gibara April 28 and Nuevitas May 7, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

Ship Elise, (Ger.,) Backhaus, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Brig Acacia, (Br.,) Hammett, Philadelphia, in ballast to Hutchings Brothers.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

Ship Theodor Fischer, (Ger.,) Uddevalla, Sweden.
Barkentine Eliza J. McManemy, Guantanamo.
Brig Telos, Surinam, (Dutch,) Guiana.

Notice to Mariners.

BRAZOS RIVER.—BRAZOS RIVER WHISTling Buoy, Texas.—Notice is hereby given that on or about June 1, 1895, this buoy, black and white perpindicular stripes, moored in 30 feet of water about 1¼ nautical miles southeast by east from the outer end of the North Jetty, entrance to Brazos River, will be discontinued for the Summer months, and will be replaced by a second-class can buoy, similarly painted. The whistling buoy will hereafter be maintained only during the months when fogs are prevalent. It will be replaced on its station about Oct. 12, 1895. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eight Lighthouse District, 1892," Page 23.

By Cable.

GIBRALTAR, May 12.—SS Kronprinz Friederich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Ahrens, from Naples for New-York, passed here to-day.

HAVRE, May 12.—SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Leboeuf, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) for New-York, sld from here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 12.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New-York for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, (from Bremen,) for New-York, sld from Southampton to-day.

Driven to Suicide by Blindness.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—William B. Stein, forty-two years old, committed suicide to-day by taking an overdose of morphine. He had been a cripple for a number of years, and recently lost his sight, since which time he had been despondent. He was a brother of Gertrude May Stein, the well-known concert singer, and of Abe Stein, who is known to the theatrical profession as Sol Aiken.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

Not one good thing in a hundred ever gets a "send-off" in our adlets. But those we don't tell of will speak for themselves if you'll get within hearing distance.

We'd be doing you an injustice, however, if we didn't emphasize a line of Saxony Undressed Clay Diagonal Gentlemen's Suits at $18, which we place on sale to-day.

The little price gives no hint of their comeliness and worth.

Complete American Guard Outfits.
Bicycle and Golf Suits $5 and up.
New lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists just opened.
Straw Hats, Fashionable Shapes, at unfashionable prices.
Russet Shoes $4. Should be $5.
Negligé Shirts, Special $1.50.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

CARPETINGS.
Great Reductions in Every Department.
Our "Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets,"
We think, are the best-wearing carpets made; WE GUARANTEE THEM!
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, celebrated makes, 50c. to 65c.

NEW WEAVE INGRAINS,
Equal in effect to a Brussels, at 49c. the yard.

MATTINGS.
"WE BEAT THE WORLD!"
Hundreds of patterns to select from! Some as low as
$3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards.
Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese (cotton and trout-line warps) $8 and upward.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

UNITED COUNCIL ENTERTAINED

A Fine Programme Presented at the Meeting Yesterday, After the Transaction of Business.

United Council, No. 1,035, American Legion of Honor, held an unusually interesting session yesterday afternoon. A number of visitors were in attendance, including Grand Commander Raheff, Grand Vice Commander Sleeper, and Grand Orator Downey, with their staffs; Grand Secretary Heartt, Grand Guide Thatford, and officers from nearly every council of the order in this city and Brooklyn.

The routine business of the council was quickly disposed of. Two new members were initiated and fourteen proposals for membership were received. After congratulatory remarks from several of the visitors, Frederick Dorrington of Palmer's Theatre, who was the first Orator of the council, was introduced by Chaplain Mellie Ford, and welcomed by Commander Scullion, who complimented him on the good work done by him in the past in behalf of the council. Mr. Dorrington took charge of the entertainment provided under the rule "Good of the Order," and presented one of the most enjoyable programmes ever prepared for United Council.

The entertainment opened with popular selections rendered by the Palmer's Theatre orchestra, under the direction of Herman Brodie. Then the Gypsy Hungarian Band appeared, followed by Ella Falk, who sang a Venetian lullaby, accompanied by Frank Banta; Charles Cowles impersonated a Yankee farmer, and Mrs. Lucille Jocelyn sang. John W. Wilson made a comic address, Bertha Waring executed a sand dance, and Miss Baldwin sang "Only One Girl in the World for Me." The Abbott sisters, from "Little Christopher," appeared in songs, with the "Little Christopher" quartet. Edgar Temple sang "Only to Love," and Frederick Dorrington contributed a comic song. The entertainment concluded with a novel feature. The Orator "hypnotized" Thomas Nash, and while "under the spell" the latter drew a fine picture of Commander Scullion, which will be treasured by the council as an invaluable souvenir of a delightful afternoon.

AN APPEAL FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN

Books, Pictures, and Money Needed for Summer Work.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued an appeal in behalf of its Free Home for Convalescent Children, which is maintained on West Coney Island during the Summer months, in addition to the regular ocean parties which are sent tri-weekly in the warm months to the People's Seaside Home.

"To bring the work up to the point of greatest efficiency," the appeal says, "the services of a trained nurse and a kindergartner have been engaged, who will give their attention to the amusement as well as instruction of the children.

"To supplement the work of the association, an appeal is made for pictures, books, and magazines for the Children's Home. Those pictures which you have stored away in the attic, or which are lumbering up your rooms, will be the means of bringing a great deal of pleasure to the children at the Seaside Home. Those files of Harper's Young People, Youth's Companion, St. Nicholas, and The Argosy, which you have been wondering how you will dispose of, because you hate to burn them, will prove a valuable acquisition to our work.

"In addition to these supplies, an appeal is made for $100 for the purchase of the newest and crispest child's books, books which are daintily prepared and fully illustrated, in order to catch the interest and rivet the attention of children, many of whom are unfamiliar with even the outside of a book. Is there not some young people's society which is ceasing active work for the Summer which would like to be responsible for this sum, which will be the means of providing exquisite pleasure for large numbers of children during the Summer? Any response to the above appeal may be sent to the general agent of the association, Room 207, 105 East Twenty-second Street."

An Indiana Villager's Gold.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

An insurance adjuster from Philomath, a village in Wayne County, Ind., where he had been to adjust the loss due to a recent fire, tells an interesting story about M. J. Weber, who was the chief loser. While his house was burning Weber poured water in one place, a particular corner of the room. The neighbors remonstrated with him, telling him he was doing no good, but he still persisted in pouring water on that one spot. As soon as the fire was over he raked away the ashes, and took out an old rusty box and opened it. Inside were five shot sacks crowded full of gold. These sacks were too heavy for one man to carry. Weber declined to say just how much was in the sacks, but it is certain that the amount was over $30,000. After the find the sacks with their contents were taken to Connorsville and deposited in a bank.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

The new Marie Antoinette Hotel on 66th St. and Boulevard, under the hands of the Geo. C. Flint Co., is decorated in a wondrously charming style to commemorate its name. That aerial lightness, beauty, grace, freshness, and charm of coloring for which this pleasure-loving Queen was so noted, has been used with the utmost taste and effect throughout the house. Delicate blue, white, pink, and green are used effectively, and with paintings on ceilings of exquisite designs of figures and floating draperies. Gold is used most delicately on carvings of furniture and woodwork—giving a brightness and gleam not to be had in any other way.

The ground floor is very elegantly decorated, carrying out different color schemes in each room; but the sleeping apartments have been treated in various tones of color, with quiet elegance and individuality, showing the decorators had a remarkable feeling for the style adopted, a wonderful knowledge of detail, and the charm of an intense personality.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

DUNN SAYS
The weather will be FAIR to-day.

A VOLUME OF UNAPPROACHABLE VALUES.—We offer this week a vast variety of goods suitable for the season at prices that cannot fail to interest the judicious buyer. Let the following speak for a storeful:

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

A decidedly attractive collection of Trimmed Bonnets and Hats will be offered this week, including a number of Exclusive Designs in

Walking and Carriage Hats,

Showing the latest novelties in Shapes and Trimmings at

POPULAR PRICES.

Untrimmed Hats.

Of the many good things offered in this department this week we quote two specially attractive:

An Assortment of UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS,
Variety of Shapes,
35c. each.
Regular Value, 98c.

LARGE VARIETY OF SHAPES IN Neapolitans, Chips, Milans, and Fancy Braids; ought to sell for 1.25,
65c. each.

SILK WAISTS.

Immense assortment, embracing all the latest Shades and Colors.

SPECIAL.

India Glace Waists, very large sleeves, full back, puff fronts. Regular price 4.98,
2.98.

Taffeta Glace Waists, Mandolin Sleeves, Plaited Back, full fronts, Boned and Shields. Regular price 7.50,
4.98.

Glace Taffeta, Surah and Fine India Waists, all Latest Colorings, Novel Effects,
7.98 upward.

Large Assortment Ladies' Dress Skirts
At Attractive Prices.

PARASOLS.

Everything in the line of Parasols that is novel and pretty, at prices that will be a surprise to all.

LARGE ASSORTMENT
Changeable Silk Parasols, selected natural or Dresden handles,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

The following are a few of the special reductions made for this week:

Fancy Novelties, formerly sold for 1.49 to 2.25 yard, reduced to
98c. yd.

Fancy Suitings, All Wool and Silk and Wool, reduced from 1.25 and 1.69 to
89c. yd.

Over 1,200 yards of German Novelty Suitings, formerly sold for 1.19 and 1.49, reduced to
68c. yd.

American Suitings, over 140 pieces, formerly sold at 50c., 75c., and 98c., reduced to
25c., 39c., and 49c. yd.

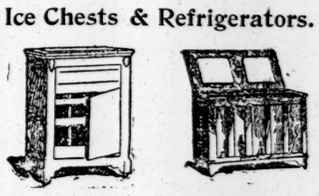
Hot Weather Goods
FOR COUNTRY HOMES.

Garden Hose.

50 feet of high-pressure Garden Hose, with Reel and Combination Nozzle, complete, for
5.39.
This hose is of good quality and warranted to withstand high pressure.

Garden tools, sets consisting of Rake, Hoe, Spade, and Fork,
98c. set.

Ice Chests & Refrigerators.



We are the New-York selling agents for the celebrated "Leonard" cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests. Over 35 sizes to select from. Can fit any desired space in city flat or country home.

Refrigerators from . . **6.48** up
Ice Chests from . . . . **3.98** "

Screen Doors.

One of the necessities of the country home.

2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.; 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.; 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.

Any of these sizes at
98c. each.

Window Screens.

Another Summer necessity, if you desire comfort.

Patent Sliding Screens, according to size, **25c.** up; with patent spring end, from **39c.** up.

Window Screens made to order at lowest prices.

LADIES' OUTING SUITS.

New shapes, new materials, new colorings, in short, anything you can ask for at the right prices.

Suits of Storm Serge, Blazer Jackets, and Full Skirts.

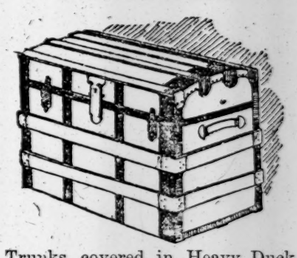
Unlined, **4.98** and **7.98.**
Lined, **9.98** and **11.98.**

Suits of Double Warp Imported Serges and Etamines, Jaunty Blazer Jacket, Extreme Skirts, lined throughout with silk,
17.98 and 19.98.

Suits in Mixtures, Tweeds, Whipcords, &c., Eton and Blazer shapes,
9.98 to 16.50.

French Pique Suits, re-enforced and shrunk; new and jaunty effects in Jackets and Etons, extremely full Skirts with six-inch hem,
7.98 upward.

TRUNKS and BAGS.
SPECIAL SALE.



Trunks covered in Heavy Duck, cloth lined, iron bottom, strap hinges, Excelsior lock, heavy bolts, a good serviceable trunk.

32-inch	5.98
34-inch	6.30
36-inch	6.75

Genuine Alligator Club Bags leather lined, covered frame, nickel trimmings.

14-inch	3.60
15-inch	3.95
16-inch	4.25

Large Assortment TRUNKS, SATCHELS, and TRAVELING BAGS at

Lowest Prices.

All purchases delivered by express free of charge at any point within one hundred miles of New-York City.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The body of an unknown man, about forty years old, was taken from the North River yesterday, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Another body was found in the East River near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The first one had been in the water but a few hours. The letters J. C. were tatooed on the right arm of the other body, which had been in the water a number of days.

—Charles E. Klund, a Swedish laborer, committed suicide yesterday by taking poison. He was found at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue in the morning and was carried to the Harlem Hospital, where he died a few hours afterward.

—The parents of Mary Agnes Karney, who disappeared from her home, 1,154 Third Avenue, Friday, received no news of her yesterday. They believe the girl was kidnapped. She is four years old.

Brooklyn.

—Preparations are being made for the lawn party to be given in aid of St. Mary's Hospital of Brooklyn on June 11, 12, and 13. The lawn party will be held at the grounds of the hospital. The affair is in charge of Mrs. J. P. Worstell, Mrs. John Byrne, Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, Mrs. John Suter, Mrs. J. Duffy, Mrs. C. Craig, Miss Anna Byrne, Miss Franke, and the Misses Farrell.

—As Joseph Cruserlo, twenty-eight years old, of 84 Union Street, Brooklyn, was going down stairs early yesterday evening he was stabbed in the abdomen by an unknown man, who made his escape. Cruserlo was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where it was said his injuries were serious. Cruserlo refused to give any description of his assailant.

—Victor Gallluspi, elewen years old, of 145 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Fulton Street at Fort Greene Place yesterday morning, was knocked down by Trolley Car 104 of the East New-York line. His ankle was fractured, and after a surgeon attended to him he was taken home.

—Baptista Rossa, thirty years old, of 8 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, visited a friend at 147 Van Brunt Street, and while starting for home at an early hour yesterday morning fell down stairs and fractured his skull. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

—Michael Hill, thirty years old, of 198 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning fell out of the third story window to the ground and his skull was fractured. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

—Ramon O. Williams, United States Consul General at Havana, Cuba, has returned from Washington, and on Wednesday he will go to the White Mountains for rest and recreation.

—Sneak thieves entered the residence of H. B. Brush, at 90 Hawthorne Street, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, Saturday, and carried off silverware and money to the value of $55.

—A sneak thief entered the apartments of Edward F. Broderick, at 522 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, and stole two gold watches, one valued at $175, and the other at $25.

—If a quorum can be gotten together this afternoon the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will have a meeting.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will hold their weekly meeting in the City Hall this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The Babylon Town Board of Health has organized by the Election of Supervisor W. G. Nicoll, President; Town Clerk Eugene Veisor, Secretary; August Schmalkuche of Lindenhurst, citizen member of the board, and Dr. E. F. Preston of Amityville, Health Officer.

—George B. Brown, Edwin J. Beckwith, and William C. Greene have been elected Trustees of the Sag Harbor Methodist Church for terms of three years each, and John B. Phillips has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the death of his father.

—Joseph M. Sammis, formerly proprietor of the Watson House, Babylon, and a son of D. S. S. Sammis of Fire Island fame, has taken to bicycling. Though he weighs 200 pounds, Mr. Sammis is one of the most graceful bicyclists in Babylon.

—The Queens County Tax Arrears Commission has begun to arrange for the collection of the $750,000 of back taxes due the county. The commission has secured offices in the County Clerk's Building at Jamaica.

—The Methodist Episcopal Aid Society of Easthampton has elected Mrs. James Leggett, President; Mrs. Venus King, Vice President; Miss Anna Mayers, Secretary, and Miss Lucy Terry, Treasurer.

—The

Monday
May 13-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

DEPARTMENTS IN JERSEY

Many Reforms Likely to be Made by the Legislature.

CLOSING DAYS OF INVESTIGATION

The Committee Expected to Finish Work This Week—Many Republican Candidates for Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., May 12.—It is expected that the Senate investigating committee will conclude its sittings this week, so that the preparation of the report can be begun, as the Legislature will reconvene on the first Tuesday in June to hear this report and to take action on any recommendations that the committee sees fit to make. It is quite likely that a half dozen bills will be prepared and introduced, which will have for their purpose the changing of the business methods of the State in some of the departments and the remedying of all defects that have been made apaprent by the investigation.

How long it will take the Legislature to accomplish this is not known, but it is more than probable that one week would be sufficient. No business can be taken up except that which is suggested in the committee's report, for the resolution which adjourned the Legislature on recess is very explicit in its language, and provides only for the consideration of such recommendations as the Senatorial investigating committee may make. These bills will provide for fixed appropriations for the departments, more discretionary power for the State Controller, and will compel the payment of all fees directly to the Treasurer. The report will probably be a partial one. The committee may ask for more time and sit throughout the Summer months.

Secretary of State Kelsey will be again a witness before the committee on Tuesday, when he will be examined on the schedule of clerical expenditures, which he has already furnished the committee. The Secretary emphatically announces that he is not going to resign, and that he has committed no offense that can cause him to be indicted or impeached; that he has transacted his public business in accordance with the law of the State. John T. Van Cleef, who has been Secretary of the State Board of Assessors since the establishment of that department, resigned on Tuesday and immediately vacated the office. He will practice law.

The next thing to be considered is the expenditure of upward of $30,000 for an electric-light plant for the State House, which, besides being very costly, is far from being a first-class plant, and experts have been subpoenaed to tell about all its defects. It is not known yet whether there was a job in this or not.

It is expected that before the committee discontinues these sittings it will place B. J. Ford on the stand. It is known that there are some negotiations between the committee and Mr. Ford's friends, by which the committee seeks to get Ford to return to New-Jersey, promising a certain amount of immunity in return for a full confession.

There is no definite gossip as to who will be the successor of the late Vice Chancellor Green, who held two judicial positions. The usual list of available Democratic lawyers is mentioned, as it always is in connection with a judicial appointment. The story of George T. Werts going on the Chancery bench is also revived, but it is the wildest kind of gossip, because George T. Werts cannot be a Vice Chancellor, as he has not been a counselor at law of ten years' standing, which the law passed by the present Legislature requires. There is no doubt that there will be two appointments in this case; that there will be one man for the Chancery bench and another for the Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. It was never satisfactorily explained why one man was asked to fill these two judicial positions, and Vice Chancellor Green was the first man who ever received a dual appointment in this State.

The Governor will also be required to select a successor to the late Edward Burroughs, who was the Road Commissioner. There are several candidates, prominent among them Dr. J. Stockton Hough of Ewing Township, Mercer County. He is a hard-road advocate, and has recently, as a local Supervisor, laid in Mercer County one of the best stretches of hard road in the State. It will be difficult to find a man of both the ability and temperament of Mr. Burroughs. There is no doubt that he gave more gratuitous service to the State of New-Jersey than any other man in the State in the several complimentary positions that he has held within the last fifteen years. It was he who developed the stone-road cause in New-Jersey and placed the State foremost in the list of hard-road States. The position of State Road Commissioner pays a per diem for actual services and expenses, and it is the duty of the officer to act upon applications for stone roads under the State aid law, to examine the specifications, apportion the State's money to the localities building hard roads, and to see that the material and work are up to the standard.

Candidates for Governor on the Republican ticket are getting as thick as hops. Nearly every county in the State is represented, although there are still a few which have not pushed to the front some favorite son. The list now contains fifteen names. They are ex-Congressman John J. Gardner of Atlantic County, ex-Congressman George Hires of Salem County, Col. William Potter of Cumberland, Senator Maurice A. Rogers of Camden, Gen. E. Burd Grubb of Burlington, Senator William H. Skirm of Mercer, John M. Foster, Senator M. Voorhees, and William H. Corbin of Union County; Franklin Murphy, Sheriff Lehlbach, Mayor Lieokuecher, and Elias Ward of Essex County; Col. John J. Toffey of Hudson, and ex-Senator John W. Griggs of Passaic.

The Democratic list of candidates does not lengthen out so rapidly, but every week manages to bring a new man to the front for the edification of those in the party who hope to see reorganization and hard work this Fall. The latest name put out is that of R. V. A. Lindabury of Union County, a young man of considerable ability, who acquired some reputation as the Vice President of the Citizens' League, which made the fight against the race tracks two years ago. The others who are being considered are Senator Henry D. Winton of Bergen, Congressman Johnston Cornish of Warren, ex-Congressman William McAdoo of Hudson, Supreme Court Justice Job Lippincott of Hudson, Charles E. Hendrickson of Burlington, and Supreme Court Justice Charles G. Garrisson of Camden. The present Chancellor, Alexander T. McGill, is thought to be the favorite at the present time.

"Conscience" Check Sent to Trenton.

NEWARK, N. J., May 12.—Hugh Kinnard, a house decorator of this city, who, on account of the disclosures made before the Senate investigation committee at Trenton, involving him in the crooked deals connected with the State House Building, was ousted by Mayor Lebkucher from his position of Fire Commissioner, sent his check for $201.91 to State Treasurer George B. Swain at Trenton yesterday. To-day the announcement was made that the check was sent by Mr. Kinnard because he figured that he owed the State of New-Jersey that amount, which he was overpaid by the State for work performed by the firm of H. Kinnard & Co.

The Pope Honors George Bliss.

Pope Leo XIII. has conferred on George Bliss of this city the title of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, in recognition of Mr. Bliss's services in helping to save the property of the American College in Rome from confiscation in 1884, and in defending the Catholic charitable institutions last year before the New-York State Constitutional Convention.

President Arthur was urged by Mr. Bliss in 1884 to take steps toward averting from the American College the decree that fell upon the Propaganda. The exemption was secured through Mr. Astor, the American Minister, acting under President Arthur's orders.

ORGANIST AND SINGERS GONE

Mr. Greene Says He Could No Longer Endure Association with the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson.

There is a new organist in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church. Several persons also who formerly sang in the choir have withdrawn, and others have taken their places.

George M. Greene, who until recently was the organist and choir director of the church, has resigned. In the letter of resignation which he sent to the Board of Trustees Mr. Greene says that he could no longer endure to be associated with the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson, the pastor of the church. Mr. Greene claims that Dr. Wilson has treated him in an unfair manner.

E. B. Stavey, one of the Trustees, said he thought Dr. Wilson objected to Organist Greene because Mr. Greene did not belong to the church. He thought Dr. Wilson preferred to have a church member play the organ.

Mr. Greene, however, refuses to believe that his religious views entered into the difference between himself and the pastor at all. He alleges that Dr. Wilson wrote a letter to him, in which he insisted that better order must be maintained in the organ loft during the services among the members of the choir, and that he felt ashamed because complaints had been made by some of the congregation about the actions of some of the members of the choir.

Mr. Greene did not like this at all. He maintains that he and the members of the choir were always decorous, and that Dr. Wilson's remarks were therefore unnecessary and out of place. The members of the choir, it is said, also objected to Dr. Wilson's censure, and several of them have refused to sing the last two Sundays.

Two young men who belonged to the choir are sons of Trustees. A daughter of a Trustee was also a member. The Board of Trustees and the Committee on Music, it is said, became parties in the controversy, which was serious enough to make it seem best to call in the Rev. Dr. Longacre, the Presiding Elder of the New-York Conference. Dr. Longacre, it is said, decided in favor of the Committee on Music, which sided with Dr. Wilson.

Mr. Greene said yesterday: "I resigned because I could no longer associate myself with Dr. Wilson. When I left, most of the choir members believed that I had been unjustly treated, and, resenting the pastor's conduct toward them, left with me. They were George and Ernest Drew, and Howard Forsyth, and the Misses Potter, Tucker, See, Slater, Riche, Bacon, Stephens, and Longenback. They did not send in their resignations, but simply walked out. They did not enter the organ loft last Sunday or to-day, and say that they will not in the future.

"The Board of Trustees engaged me several years ago, and the Trustees thought that they had the power to re-engage me, but the pastor said that the Musical Committee appointed by the quarterly session, which is made up of all the officers of the church, had the authority. The committee and the board couldn't agree. The Presiding Elder was called in, and decided that the committee was in the right.

"Then Dr. Wilson came to my house and read me a letter in which he said that if I wanted to be with the church I would have to make application to the committee. For excellent reasons I refused to do so, and sent in my resignation to the Trustees. Treasurer A. M. Cudner told me to stay and fight it out. He said that I was in the right, and that he would continue to pay my salary. Mr. Cudner is a fighter, and has been at odds with Dr. Wilson for some time. One of the choir members sent a petition to the Trustees signed by all the members, asking that I be retained. I decided that I had enough of Dr. Wilson, so I wrote my resignation."

Howard Forsyth said he circulated a petition to the Trustees to have them retain Mr. Greene, and that the choir members signed it.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson refused to discuss the question. He said the trouble was all over now.

THE SETON HOSPITAL BENEFIT

It Will Partake Largely of a Society as Well as of a Dramatic Event.

The benefit performance to be given at Palmer's Theatre on the afternoon of Friday, May 24, in aid of the Seton Hospital for the Treatment of Consumptives, promises to prove an unusually interesting event. Maida Craigen will on this occasion present for the first time in New-York her new romantic drama, "A Duel of Hearts," and, as many of the best families of the city are patrons of the hospital, society is likely to make the event a notable one.

Seton Hospital is a new institution, founded by Sister Marie Dolores, (Miss Van Rensselaer.) It stands in a pine grove on the heights above Spuyten Duyvil, and commands an excellent view of the Hudson. The buildings have been designed with a special view to sanitary purposes, and are thoroughly equipped with all the latest scientific devices. Patients are accepted without regard to their creed, whenever there is a possible chance of effecting a cure, and no fee is expected unless the patient is able to pay one. Few beds have been endowed, so that the institution depends mainly on charity for its maintenance.

Among the leading patrons of the Seton Hospital are Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. C. M. Lee, Frederic R. Coudert, J. D. Crimmins, Miss May Crimmins, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. John Lyon Gardner, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. George Hecker, Mrs. Julius Hart, Mrs. Haggerty, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Floyd Jones, Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Mrs. Edward Keyes, Mrs. William Knapp, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Miss Emily Lynch, Miss Leary, Mrs. John Lawrence, Mrs. Del Monte, Miss Marlé, Miss Elizabeth Miller, Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, Giovanni P. Morosini, Miss McMahon, Mrs. Frank Otis, Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mrs. William R. Rhinelander, Mrs. Walter Roche, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Geraldyar Redmond, Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Mrs. Screver, Mrs. Paul Thiebaud, Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Satable, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. George Waddington.

BOOKSELLERS' LEAGUE FORMED

To Protect New-York Firms and to Educate for the Trade.

An organization known as the Booksellers' League has been formed in New-York for the objects of "the cultivation of fraternal relations among the members and furthering the interests of their respective callings in such a manner as the league may from time to time decide."

The league in New-York has 350 members, and plans are being prepared for the establishment of auxiliary leagues in the large cities of the United States.

The officers are: J. N. Wing, with Charles Scribner's Sons, President; Charles E. Butler, with Brentano, First Vice President; C. E. Speirs, with the D. Van Nostrand Company, Second Vice President; Charles A. Burkhardt, Secretary; and J. B. Brigham, with the Baker & Taylor Company, Treasurer.

The Board of Managers includes J. B. Brigham, Charles A. Burkhardt, C. E. Butler, J. W. Corrigan, John A. Holden, Wilbur B. Ketcham, Robert Morris, C. E. Speirs, F. Bruce, J. B. Carrington, M. A. Dominick, H. M. Reed, C. E. Savage, W. R. Spinney, E. F. Treat, J. F. Vogelius, John Briggs, Charles T. Dillingham, A. Growoll, W. W. Howe, W. J. Kelly, D. Pritchard, J. T. Ryan, and G. L. Wheelock.

Among the publishers who take an active interest in the league are Edmund Routledge, Arthur Scribner, Andrew J. C. Foye, Henry Holt, Charles J. Longmans, George Haven Putnam, Charles A. Clapp, and William Appleton.

The league in New-York expects to have permanent quarters very soon. It is proposed to have educational lectures given from time to time, covering the subjects of printing, book publishing, bookselling, paper making, and kindred topics; a library, and register of members seeking employment.

Paintings Found in a Garret.

Several paintings that were the property of Dr. Felix Gouraud, who died twenty years ago, have remained unnoticed in the garret of Dr. Gouraud's old business house, 48 Bond Street, until a few days ago, when they were discovered and dusted. They were found to be valuable pictures, according to expert opinion.

Dr. Gouraud was the proprietor of the "Golden Rooster," once an extremely fashionable perfumery store in Walker Street. He was widely known as an art connoisseur and owned some valuable paintings.

TABLEAUS FOR CHARITY

A Benefit for the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association.

MANY SOCIETY WOMEN ARE TO POSE

Miss Beatrice Morgan to Appear as "Trilby"—Mrs. Sutro to be Seen as "Carmen," and Miss Titus as "Portia."

The entertainment to be given next Thursday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in aid of Mrs. George J. Gould's favorite charity, the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association, will undoubtedly attract a large and fashionable throng.

While an excellent dramatic and musical programme will be presented, the main interest will centre in the tableaux vivants. The latter feature of the entertainment has been made possible through the earnest and indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Theodore Sutro. She has given much of her time to the work, and is to pose in two of the pictures.

Among the artists who have assisted in selecting the subjects for the pictures and who will supervise the posing are Muller Ury, C. E. Cookman, William M. Chase, Verplanck Birney, Stanley Middleton, and Leslie Giffen Caldwell. Kilanyi will have the immediate charge of the posing when the pictures are presented. The frame, apparatus, and electrical effects will be furnished from Palmer's Theatre.

The programme will be in two parts, the tableaux vivants being last. The first part will include dramatic sketches and vaudeville features. The orchestra will be led by Victor Herbert.

Several of the young women who are to pose in the pictures are well known in society, and all are beautiful. The pictures already selected, and the women who are to pose in them, are as follows:

"Trilby," Miss Beatrice Morgan, posed by Muller Ury.
"A Modern Belle," Miss Blanch Nones.
"Springtime," Miss Blanche Horton.
"A French Maiden," Miss Witherbee.
"Engaged," after the painting by Alma Tadema, the Misses Contencin.
"The Marquise," Miss Claire Cohu.
"Iris," Miss Contencin, posed by C. E. Cookman.
"A Gainsborough Portrait," Miss Louise M. Shepard.
"Terpsichore," Mrs. Walter Robertson.
"Mignon," Miss Marie Louise Contencin.
"Music," Miss Estelle Arnold.
"Carmen," Mrs. Theodore Sutro.
"Portrait of Rubens's Daughter," Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr.
"Spanish Tambourine Girl," Miss Helen Hicks.
"Joan of Arc," Miss Harriet Tiedemaln.
"Portia," Miss M. Stanleyette Titus.
"Queen Louise," Miss Agnes Williams.
"Vestia Tuccia," Miss Isabel Parker.
"Pierrette," Miss Goin.
"The Three Graces," Miss Fiske, Mrs. E. Louise Falconer, and Miss Tiedemain.
"A Portrait," Mrs. Theodore Sutro.
"Beatrice," Miss Elisabeth De H. Falconer.
"Fin de Livre," Miss Lilah H. Wetherbee.
"An Indian Maiden," Miss Dorothy Clinton.

At the rehearsal to-day it is probable that several pictures will be added to the list.

Miss Louise M. Shepard is a daughter of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard. Miss Estelle Arnold, a very pretty blonde, is the daughter of Surrogate Arnold. Miss Blanche Horton is a great-great-granddaughter of Comomdore Vanderbilt. Miss Helen Hicks, who is to impersonate a "Spanish Tambourine Girl," is a niece of Mrs. Hicks-Lord. Miss Titus was recently admitted to practice at the bar of the State.

There will be much curiosity to see the "Trilby." Miss Beatrice Morgan, who has consented to pose as Du Maurier's heroine, is a strikingly beautiful girl, with a wealth of Titian hair. That she will make a charming picture is certain, but whether it will be a faithful representation of "Trilby" remains to be seen. Miss Morgan is the daughter of the late Matt Morgan, the well-known artist.

The ushers will be as follows: Arturo Baldasano, Spanish Consul General; Count Alberti, Italian Vice Consul General; M. Batassi, Greek Consul General; Baron Lowenstein, Baron Rosenkrans, Baron Uetrich, Chamberlain to the German Emperor; Prince del Drago, Baron Marino, Norman Whitehouse, Worthington Whitehouse, Brockholst Cutting, Cortland Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Arthur Schermerhorn, N. Lester Muller, George W. Vanderbilt, Charles du Vivier, W. H. Aspinwall, James B. Townsend, Winthrop McKim, and Alfred d'Aprecia.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. H. R. Duval, Mrs. A. B. de Frece, Mrs. W. A. Haines, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, Mrs. John Hammond, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Frederick R. Jones, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. F. Wharton, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. J. Hood Wright.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mrs. William Woodward, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. M. Augusta Field, Mrs. Edward Wells, Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., Mrs. Arthur White, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mrs. S. C. Harriot, Mrs. Walter M. Fleming, Mrs. Franklin Taylor, Mrs. Valentine H. Muller, Mrs. W. P. Northrup, Mrs. Thomas C. Van Buren.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Mrs. John Wilson Gibbs, Mrs. Hiram C. Von Kroh, Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Mrs. C. McVickar, Mrs. William H. Seaich, Mrs. William Everard Strong, Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr., Mrs. Aaron Bertram Read, Mme. Di Cesnola, Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Mrs. Edward Willard Brown, Mrs. Edwin D. Miner, Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Mrs. Charles S. Pelham Clinton, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. Frederick George Smedley, and Mrs. Ansor Phelps Atterbury.

It should be borne in mind that the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association is of itself worthy of encouragement. The price of tickets has been fixed at $2 each. Many tickets have been sold, besides most of the boxes.

Among the theatre parties arranged for this benefit are those to be given by Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Wilson Gibbs, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, and Mrs. James D. Goin.

LADIES INTERESTED IN THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
Some of Those Prominent in Arranging the Entertainment to be Given for the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE STATE CAPITOL

ALBANY, May 12.—The State Library now contains in round numbers 180,000 volumes. The accessions are from 6,000 to 8,000 volumes a year. The greater number is by purchase.

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About 6,000 of the edition of 10,000 copies of the report of the Board of General Managers of the exhibit of the State of New-York at the World's Columbian Exposition have been sent out from the office of the General Managers. There is a great demand for this volume, and unless there is a second edition printed, for which there is a bill now before the Legislature, at least 4,000 applicants will have to be disappointed. Under the act providing for the first edition, 8,000 copies were disposed of, leaving but 2,000 for free distribution by the managers.

***

It is estimated that there will be 1,000 chapters in the session laws of this session of the Legislature. Up to the present time a greater number of chapters have been filed with the Secretary of State than up to this date a year ago. There are not so many large chapters, however, as in 1894.

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The attachés of the Regents' office have individual keys, and with them have to register the time of their arrival and departure in an automatic time-registering clock.

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The Court of Appeals will reassemble in this city on May 20, sit here for two weeks, and then adjourn to Saratoga, where the remaining two weeks before the Summer recess till October will be spent. Heretofore the entire Spring session has been held in Saratoga.

***

The State Railroad Commissioners were asked recently to decide a novel question. It was to compel the Erie Railroad to build a station at Cherry Creek, on the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad. The complaint alleged that the residents of Cherry Creek raised money and erected a station, at a cost of $2,500, and that they kept it insured afterward. The station building was destroyed by fire in 1885, and the complaint alleged that the railroad company took the insurance money. Since the fire, an old freight car has been used for station purposes, and no attempt has been made to rebuild.

***

Gold-mine prospectors have not been so active this Spring as usual, or else their leads have not been so productive as heretofore. The number of notices of the discovery of gold mines filed with the Secretary of State is considerably smaller than usual. The majority of the claims cover lands in the Adirondack region and in the extreme western part of the State.

***

Full discharges have been issued from general headquarters to John McCauley, as Captain, and Martin P. Grealish, as First Lieutenant, in the Sixty-ninth Battalion. Capt. McCauley's connection with the National Guard dates back to Nov. 9, 1881, when he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Sixty-ninth. The next year he became Quartermaster. In May, 1887, he was made First Lieutenant of Company A, and in February, 1892, Captain. Lieut. Grealish joined Company A Aug. 13, 1894; became Sergeant in 1888, and First Lieutenant in April, 1892.

News of John Owen Bache.

A letter dated from Rouen, France has been received, it is said, by a friend from John Owen Bache, financial manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, who disappeared Feb. 28, while on the way to Boston from New-York, stating that he was about to sail for Madagascar.

A YEAR'S INSURANCE WORK

Superintendent Pierce's Report on Life and Casualty Companies.

A VERY CREDITABLE RECORD SHOWN

Credit Guarantee Organizations Shoud Be Required to Maintain a Proper Reserve Fund.

ALBANY, May 12.—Superintendent James F. Pierce of the State Insurance Department has completed his annual report for last year on the business and condition of life and casualty insurance companies in this State.

The report shows that the gross assets of the life insurance companies doing business in this State were $1,050,331,682, an increase of $84,474,459 as compared with the previous year. Of this amount New-York State companies have $636,351,652, an increase of $53,837,579; companies of other States, $419,980,029, an increase of $30,636,880. The aggregate of premium notes and loans shows an increase of $3,166,185 during 1894, while deferred and uncollected premiums have decreased $391,956.

The liabilities of the several companies, excepting $8,970,500 of capital stock, are $916,591,138. The increase during the year was $61,283,100. The liabilities of New-York State companies as reported are $549,492,318; companies of other States, $367,098,819. The surplus, as regards policy holders, is: New-York State companies, $86,859,334; companies of other States, $52,881,210; aggregate, $139,740,544.

The aggregate receipts of New-York State companies were $161,714,963, an increase over 1893 of $13,182,777; other States companies, $94,909,514; increase, $6,758,494, making the gross receipts $256,624,477, and the gross increase over the receipts of the preceding year $19,914,272. The net excess of receipts over disbursements for 1894 was $78,761,144, while for 1893 it was $70,142,891. The total premium receipts for 1893 were $192,765,838.83; for 1894, $205,132,043.86.

The disbursements of the year were $177,863,333, an increase of $11,323,019, compared with the preceding year; $78,313,162 was paid for claims, $23,104,107 for lapsed and surrendered policies, $14,577,455 in dividends to policy holders, $735,082 in dividends to stockholders, $29,854,750 for commissions, $15,672,918 for salaries and medical examiners' fees, and $17,545,876 for miscellaneous purposes. This classification shows that $116,054,725 was paid to policy holders, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, was $61,808,608.

The policy record for 1894, industrial business not included, shows that the New-York State companies issued 265,309 policies, insuring $691,946,651, and terminated 201,861 policies, insuring $614,854,392. The companies of other States issued 131,534 policies, insuring $293,557,382, and terminated 92,763 policies, insuring $227,794,881. The aggregates of the above are 396,843 policies issued, insuring $985,520,033, and 294,624 policies terminated, insuring $837,639,223. Compared with 1893, it appears that the companies issued 2,113 policies less last year and decreased the amount of insurance written $66,883,613. There were 32,466 more policies terminated in 1894 than in 1893, and $94,652,332 more insurance.

The business done by each company, as compared with the preceding year, shows the increase in the number of policies was 102,219, and of insurance $147,880,810.

At the close of 1894 the companies doing business in this State had 1,785,307 policies in force, insuring $4,657,553,046, classified as follows: Whole life, 1,265,408 policies, insuring $3,304,199,199; endowment, 434,399 policies, insuring $1,045,117,786; all other, including term and irregular policies, 77,579, insuring $264,583,595. The exhibit of the business in New-York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, is as follows: Policies in force, 229,546, insuring $677,252,489; issued during 1894, 45,126 policies, insuring $122,985,513; premiums received, $24,204,884.43; claims incurred, $12,339,442.88; claims paid, $12,427,294.64.

The business of the twenty casualty and fidelity companies shows the assets to be $19,383,821; liabilities, except capital, $8,987,970; capital, $7,379,600; net surplus, $3,016,251; receipts, $12,683,897; disbursements, $11,060,628; risks in force, $2,002,889,734. The securities on deposit in the department for the protection of policy holders aggregate $15,489,502. The total receipts of the department during the year were $174,674, and the expenses were $118,357.

The co-operative organizations received $47,786,347 from members last year, against $42,937,992 the preceding year. The claims paid by them last year aggregated $38,921,684, against $35,191,664 the preceding year.

In the report Superintendent Pierce says:

Since my last annual report the amount of work accomplished in the matter of examinations has been very great. Two of the largest life insurance companies of the State, namely, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, have been subjected by the department to a detailed examination of their assets and liabilities, which has occupied a large part of the expert force at its disposal for more than a year. The full statement of the results of these examinations will be published in detail soon. Meanwhile, it is only necessary for me to say in this place that the examinations have satisfied me as to the condition and management of these companies, and that the publication of the results in complete form will certainly be gratifying to the policy holders and to the public.

The department has also examined the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

I again call attention to the necessity of requiring the maintenance of reserve funds by credit guarantee companies. The law should make this a requirement. The liability to loss in underwriting credits is shown to be as absolute and certain as that of the fire hazard, yet no provision has been made in this class of corporations looking toward a proper liability charge on this account.

During 1894 credit guarantee companies doing business in this State received in premiums $820,206, and paid for losses $237,214.

The business of insuring credits has been in operation but a few years, and such knowledge as may have been derived thus far in conducting it must necessarily be somewhat limited as to loss average upon the basis of rates at the present time. Until experience shall have pointed out a more intelligent and certain method of measuring the liability against this class of indemnity contracts, I recommend that the same requirement be exacted of these credit insurance companies as is now made in the case of fire insurance companies under Section 118 of the insurance laws, and casualty companies under Section 86, who are charged, in addition to their capital stock and all outstanding claims, a sum equal to the total unearned premiums on policies in force, calculated on the gross sum without any deduction on any account, charged to the policy holder on each respective risk from the date of the issue of the policy.

The report will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow night.

LAST WEEK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Important Measures Still Awaiting Action, and for Which Special Efforts Will Be Made.

ALBANY, May 12.—This will be the last and busiest week of the Legislature. The Greater New-York bill will come up in both houses, it being a special order in the Assembly for Tuesday. It will not pass unless the referendum clause is inserted, in the opinion of its opponents.

The conference committees on the annual appropriation and supply bills have completed their labors, and their reports on these two bills will be submitted to the Legislature to-morrow. The Raines Blanket Ballot bill has gone to the Governor, the Legislature having adopted the report of the conference committee on the bill.

The Lexow New-York City Police Reorganization bill will be called up in the Senate to-morrow night, and another attempt will be made to pass it.

The bill providing for the Capitol building by contract will, it is expected, pass the Legislature this week.

The Committee on Rules will begin work in the Assembly this week, and the efforts to advance bills through the influence of that committee will be many.

Assemblyman Thompson's bill, which enlarges the scope of savings-bank investments by allowing them to invest in the securities of certain cities in other States, will come up on final passage in the Senate.

No delay to final adjournment on Thursday is expected, unless it is caused by the constitutional provision requiring a bill to be printed and on the desks of members three legislative days before final passage. No bills can be amended this week and passed, if the Legislature adjourns on Thursday.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton has received a letter from Police Commissioner Roosevelt of New-York, expressing the hope that the Legislature will not pass over a veto of Mayor Strong the Ainsworth bill increasing the powers of the Chief of Police of New-York City and making him responsible for the discipline of the force.

AID FOR SAILORS EVERYWHERE

At the American Seamen's Friend Society's 67th Anniversary Reports Were Received from All Over the World.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was celebrated at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., preached the annual sermon, and took as his theme the life of the sailor, with all the temptations to which he is exposed, the hardships he is obliged to suffer, and the inadequate return he receives for his labors.

Going back into Bible times, Dr. Faunce told of the lack of acquaintance of the Jews with the sea, and of the commerce carried on by the Phoenicians and the Greeks in their old galleys. He urged the necessity of Gospel work among seafarers, and the support of institutions which will keep sailors away from the temptations which assail them as soon as they step ashore.

Charles H. Trask, the President of the society, and the Rev. W. C. Stitt, D. D., its Secretary, sat on the platform, and after Dr. Faunce's sermon Dr. Stitt read the annual report of the society. The report stated that, in common with all other benevolent societies, the income had been much diminished during the period of financial depression, and was insufficient for the needs of the work. The report went on to say that the undenominational character of the society deprived it of the support of many persons; this feature, on the other hand, brought it the support of a devoted band of workers.

Missionary work was reported from Norway, Denmark, and Sweden; Hamburg, Antwerp, Genoa, and Naples; the Madeira and Barbados Islands; Bombay and Karachi, India; Yokohama, Japan; Valparaiso, Chile; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Ayres and Rosario, Argentine Republic; New-York, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola, and New-Orleans; Astoria and Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Tacoma, and Port Townsend, Washington.

The report also told of the loan library work, the work at the Sailors' Home, at 190 Cherry Street, and what had been done in aid of shipwrecked and destitute seamen.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS TO UNITE

Wish to Prevent Retailers from Buying Directly from Manufacturers.

The wholesale dealers in drugs, who are going to hold a meeting in Denver in September, will, it is said, undertake to form a trust, in order to defeat the practice among certain retail druggists of buying directly from the manufacturers at low rates. The wholesale druggists of New-York have met several times recently at Delmonico's to discuss the subject.

The wholesale drug dealers, by combining, hope to be able to induce the manufacturers to agree to a system of rebates to local associations of jobbers. Under this plan, the jobbers would allow rebates only to those of their customers who did not cut prices.

Oppose the Erection of a Stable.

Residents of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, are aroused over the proposed action of Henry J. Simonson, who has purchased property on Clinton and De Kalb Avenues, and who has received a permit to erect a two-story brick stable, large enough to accommodate thirty horses, within a block of the Pouch Mansion. He purchased the property from Richard S. Sayre for $9,500, and the stable is to cost $6,000.

This is one of the finest locations in Brooklyn, and the residents do not want it spoiled by a livery stable. They determined at a meeting Saturday night to fight the plan, and some of them claim that the property is exempted from stables.

There is a mortgage of $5,000 on the property in question, and Mr. Hutchinson, the Secretary of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, which holds the mortgage, says that it will be foreclosed at once if the stable is erected.

Prof. Briggs's Daughter to be a Nurse.

Miss Agnes S. Briggs, daughter of Prof. Charles A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary, intends to enter St. Luke's Hospital as a nurse, and remain there through the Summer for the purpose of completing the course of instruction necessary before taking the vows of deaconess in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Miss Briggs entered the New-York Training School for Deaconesses in 1893, and will be graduated after spending three months of actual service in nursing the sick.

New-Jersey Historical Society.

NEWARK, N. J., May 12.—The fiftieth anniversary of the New-Jersey Historical Society will be celebrated in this city Thursday of this week. There will be a business meeting of the society in the morning, which will be followed by an informal collation and reception at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The commemoration exercises will take place in the Essex Lyceum, opening at 2 o'clock.

HIS PRACTICE IS LARGE

Lowenstein Tries and Wins Many Cases Before Justice Stiner.

A SUDDEN LEAP TO ACTIVITY

More Appearances in a Day than Other Lawyers Have in a Month—A Comparatively New-Comer.

In investigating the charges against Justice Joseph H. Stiner of the Eighth District Civil Court that are to be submitted to the Bar Association, as published exclusively in The New-York Times last week, some rather curious and significant facts were developed in relation to the practice of Louis Lowenstein in Justice Stiner's court. Lowenstein, it is charged by Hays & Greenbaum, is either a clerk or a partner of Justice Stiner's. His address as given in the back of the legal papers he served in the case of Obermeire against Mulch & Co., out of which one of the complaints that is to go before the Bar Association grew, was 117 West Tenth Street. This is the up-town office of Justice Stiner, in fact, according to the Justice's declaration, it is his main office, he having, as he says, only a desk in the office at 261 Broadway, where his name figures as joint occupant with Warren W. Foster and A. Parker Smith.

Lowenstein was seen by a number of witnesses at Justice Stiner's West Tenth Street place, and was introduced to callers as Justice Stiner's "representative."

Previous to the time when Justice Stiner was elected to the bench, Lowenstein, it is alleged, was never heard of as an occupant of the West Tenth Street office, and his name did not even appear on the sign in front, according to the witnesses, as late as last January. Since then, however, it has been put there.

Justice Stiner was elected to the bench of the Eighth District Court in November, 1893, and took his seat Jan. 1, 1894. Up to that date, as far as is known, Lowenstein had not practiced in that court at all. His name does not appear on the docket previous to March 16, 1894, three months after Justice Stiner's assumption of his judicial functions. Then Mr. Lowenstein suddenly buds out as the criminal lawyer at the bar of the Eighth District Court. He frequently appears as attorney in three or four cases in one day. No other lawyer appears in more than that many cases during a month. The only practitioner who at all approaches Mr. Lowenstein in point of practice is A. Parker

LIVE HARVARD TOPICS

Active and Ardent in Brain and Brawn and Up-to-Date Subjects.

RECORD OF ENCOUNTERS AT WHIST

Yale Defeated Over Cards—Christian Association—Athletics—Good Roads Studied in the Laboratory.

CAMBRIDGE, May 12.—The most interesting educational event during the last week was the Boylston prize speaking, which took place in Sanders Theatre on Thursday.

This is an annual affair. A sum of money was left years ago to provide prizes for this contest in declamation. The speakers are not allowed to recite their own compositions. There is provision made for two first prizes of $60 each, and three second prizes of $45 each. The prizes are not given unless the judges feel that the declamation is of a good standard.

The preliminary contest among twenty-eight candidates was held about a week ago. A committee from the Faculty selected an even dozen from this number for the final contest. The judges on Thursday were the members of the corporation and others selected by them, as follows:

President Eliot, Justin Winsor, LL. D., John C. Bancroft, George Putnam, Prof. L. B. R. Briggs, J. Bertram Williams, Prof. C. Gross, Prof. A. B. Hart, Prof. E. Cummings, and H. Lamont.

Harold Ethelbert Addison, '96, was the only one fortunate enough to deserve a first prize. Second prizes were awarded to Rufus Whittaker Stimson, '95; William Sterling Youngman, '95, and Loring Thayer Hildreth, '96. The order of speaking was as follows:

1. R. W. Stimson, '95—A Plea for Gen. Smalls, R. M. La Follette.
2. F. H. Smith, '96—Daniel Webster, G. F. Hoar.
3. William Halderman Riddle, '95—Extract from the Boy Orator of Tapata City, R. H. Davis.
4. Frank R. Steward, '96—On Being Found Guilty of High Treason, R. Emmet.
5. Harold Ethelbert Addison, '95—The Soldiers' Field, Henry Lee Higginson.
6.—William S. Youngman, '95—The Minute Man of '76, G. W. Curtis.
7.—F. W. Grinnell, '95—The Civil War in America, John Bright.
8. L. J. Roess, '95—Speech in Memorial Hall, W. F. Bartlett.
9. Earnest Porte Williams, '95—A Reply to Grady, Frederick Taylor.
10. Loring Thayer Hildreth—Galileo Galilei, E. Everett.
11. J. P. Warren, '96—Against Warren Hastings, R. B. Sheridan.
12. A. C. Train, '96—The Defense of Lucknow, Tennyson.

On Saturday last Harvard once more proved her superiority over Yale in matters involving acute mental equipment. Yale was defeated by Harvard in duplicate whist, the score being 968 points to 904. The play was in three rounds, and lasted six hours. Harvard led from start to finish. The score by rounds shows that Yale grew poorer as the game continued:

First Round.—Harvard, 318; Yale, 306.
Second Round.—Harvard, 320; Yale, 304.
Third Round.—Harvard, 330; Yale, 294.

The Harvard team played a very strong, steady game, losing by more than one trick on only five of the seventy-two hands, while repeatedly they gained three and four tricks in one hand. All of the Harvard couples outclassed their opponents. The Harvard team was made up of A. D. Salinger, and W. G. Gunnison, Law School; E. D. Booth, '94, and W. T. Denison, '95; E. K. Hall, and M. B. Jones, Law School.

The duplicate whist tournament, which has been in progress for about two months, to determine the championship of the University, has been won by Salinger and Gunnison, who defeated each of the other four couples in the final round. Booth and Denison and Wall and Jones were tied for second place. The couple were J. D. Arnold, Law School, and E. Mellus, '95. A majority of the matches in the final round were won by one point.

The Harvard Christian Association has elected these officers for the coming years: President—W. W. Ayer, '96; Vice Presidents—R. G. Thomas, '96; T. J. Abbott, '96, and J. M. Sturgis, '97; Secretary—D. Fales, '97; Treasurer—W. W. McKibben. The association has had a very profitable year in every direction, and has been particularly zealous in missionary work in Boston among the sailors and foreigners.

As was expected, the editorials in The Harvard Monthly and Advocate, censuring the two college dailies for the exaggerated importance which they give to athletics, has called forth a protest. The Crimson comes out in very conservative yet decided tones, and protests that it has been guilty of no harm to Harvard; that what it has done it has been justified in doing.

This is not likely to be the last heard of this question of athleticism and the press. For a year or two past, the Faculty has disliked the influence given to athletic affairs, and has tried to foment a spirit against them. The result is found in this general talk. Some change may be expected in time, though it will not come right away.

The policy with regard to football, which will probably be followed next year, may help to lessen the publicity of athletic contests.

Joseph Jefferson will address Harvard students Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Harvard Union. His address will be "A Dramatic Discourse."

In the laboratory of the scientific department much quiet work has been going on of late under the charge of Prof. Shaler, with reference to the recent movement in behalf of good roads. Prof. Shaler is a member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission. The work done by him here at Harvard is to determine the qualities which constitute fitness for road-making. The various building stones of the State are tested carefully. This will be valuable to the commission in enabling it to use the road material near at hand. The results of the work are published in maps, showing the location and comparative value of the various kinds of road stone in the State.

The Geological Club of Harvard had a meeting on Tuesday, in memory of the late Prof. J. D. Dana of Yale. The various professors spoke of different branches of his work as a geologist. Among the speakers were Profs. Shaler, Jackson, Davis, and Wolff.

INTERESTING YALE DOINGS.

"Mr. Bonaparte," Joint Play of the Junior Societies, To-morrow.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—The third annual joint play of the junior societies, Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Eta, of Yale University will be presented to-morrow and Tuesday nights at the Hyperion Theatre, in this city. The students who are to appear in the piece have been busy in preparation and there is live interest taken in the college in the outcome of this year's dramatic effort.

A fashionable audience is expected to attend the performance, and a number of the friends of the college boys from other cities are to be present. The play to be produced is entitled "Mr. Bonaparte," a musical burlesque in two acts, by F. L. Lee, '95, and E. G. Taylor, '95. Most of the music has been selected by Allen Wardell, '95, who has also written a waltz which will be sung in the second act. A duet has been composed by Julian I. Chamberlain, '95, and a waltz by Sherman Day, '96.

An outline of the plot is as follows: In Act I. Napoleon is the scapegrace nephew of a French Marquis. He is disinherited and goes off to war. Act II. finds Napoleon and his troops on their retreat from Moscow. He and two of his Marshals are discovered in Russia, separated from the army and trying to conceal their identity from the Russians. They are in pretty desperate circumstances when the army makes its appearance and rescues them. At the opening of the second act a specialty called "Off to Siberia," written by J. F. Harris, '95, J. McLongacre, '96, and H. W. Sage, second, '95, will be introduced and performed by the authors, assisted by W. K. Fowler, '95. The cast of characters is as follows:

Napoleon Bonaparte—F. L. Lee, '95.
Otto Schultz, Friend to Napoleon, afterward Duke of Austerlitz—E. C. Lackland, '96.
Hiram J. Jenks, Commercial Traveler, afterward Duke of Wagram—J. F. Hooker, '95.
Marquis of l'Ecarte, Uncle to Napoleon—E. G. Taylor, '95.
Abbé de Roulette—A. G. C. Sage, '96.
Count Neveran off—F. S. Butterworth, '95.
Recruiting Sergeant—E. B. Hamlin, '96.
Francois, Innkeeper—H. W. Harris, '95.
Captain of Russian Police—H. R. Bond, '96.
Therese, Daughter to Francois—A. L. Curtiss, '96.
Josephine de Beauharnais, Niece to Neverand—J. F. Eagle, '96.
Chorus of Russian and French Peasants—G. T. Adee, '95; P. Corning, '95; B. H. Dwight, '95; A. B. Hughes, '95; Z. B. Phelps, '95; H. H. Benedict, '96; C. S. Day, '96; W. B. Ford, '96; G. Z. Gray, '96; F. W. Hoeninghaus, '96; G. M. Ives, '96; T. S. Kingman, '96; T. S. Kinney, '96; F. C. Lee, '96; C. F. Mackey, '96; D. Stewart, '96; S. Thorne, '96; N. Williams, '96; L. B. Yeaman, '96; C. De Witt, '96; H. R. Bond, '96; D. B. Lyman, '95; L. McKee, '95; E. S. Oviatt, '96; L. Hamilton, '95; D. L. Vaille, '96; C. Collins, '96; W. H. Wadhams, '96; W. F. Wood, '96; J. I. Chamberlain, '95.

Girls—G. E. Batcheller, '95; G. C. Bryant, '95; J. F. Good, '95; C. C. Hyde, '95; H. G. Miller, '95; A. W. Bingham, '96; J. S. Brittain, '96; H. J. Fisher, '96; H. S. Kip, '96; A. D. Pardee, '96; W. P. Robbins, '96; W. S. Miller, '96; H. Taylor, '96.

French Army—A. McC. Beard, '95; L. Loundes, '95; R. A. Peet, '95; A. Brown, '96; W. Cheney, '96; R. Colgate, '96; H. P. Cross, '96; W. R. Cross, '96; J. H. Knapp, '96; J. McC. Longacre, '96; A. P. Sheldon, '96; M. M. Shoemaker, '96; J. B. Tailer, '96; S. B. Thorne, '96; F. E. Weyerhaeuser, '96; H. Witherspoon, '95; T. B. Paxton, '96.

Drum Corps—M. H. Buckner, '95; W. S. Eakin, '95; L. Dominick, '95; G. A. Phelps, '95; M. Gavin, '95; J. G. H. De Sibour, '96; W. L. Beadleston, '95; E. Hawes, '96.

The Play Committee consists of F. L. Lee, '95; E. G. Taylor, '95; Allen Wardwell, '95; Sherman Day, '96; A. G. C. Sage, '96. B. S. Cable, '95, and J. B. Neale, '96, are the business and assistant business managers, respectively. The costumes have been designed by E. Sumner, '96. The following women will act as patronesses of the joint play: Mrs. G. B. Farnum, Mrs. Thomas Hooker, Mrs. W. K. Townsend, Mrs. J. F. Weir, Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Eli Whitney, Jr., and Mrs. Ingersoll.

Owing to the expiration of the term of Buchanan Winthrop of New-York as a member of the Yale Corporation, an election to fill the vacancy will be held at the Yale Library Tuesday, June 25, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Mr. Winthrop will undoubtedly be re-elected, as Charles W. Bingham, '68, of Cleveland, Ohio, the only other nominee, has declined to stand as a candidate.

The University Glee Club for 1894-5 has just been selected, as follows:

First Tenors—George Jacobus, '95; J. St. J. Nolan, '95; G. W. Van Slyke, '95, S.; C. S. Stephenson, '95, S.; W. J. Lapham, '97, S.; G. G. Schreiver, '98, and M. J. Dodge, '98.

Second Tenors—W. J. Sheehan, M. S.; S. H. Richards, '95; T. M. Debevoise, '95; W. K. Duckworth, '95, S., and H. Ledyard, '97.

First Basses—B. I. Spock, '95; W. G. Vincent, '96; F. Sheehan, '98; G. Farker, '98, and W. H. Carey, '97.

Second Basses—J. E. Cooper, '95; F. M. Terrill, '96, S.; J. F. Eagle, '96; E. C. Lackland, '96, and T. W. Griggs, '95, S.

Prof. Arthur T. Hadley will lecture in the department of economics, at the Summer session of the Plymouth School of Applied Ethics, to be held at Plymouth, Mass., beginning July 8.

HONOR SYSTEM AT PRINCETON.

Has Worked So Well that It Is to be Perpetuated.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12.—Final steps have been taken by the students of Princeton to perpetuate the admirable honor system in examinations which has been in vogue the last three years in all departments of the university. Heretofore the system has been something in the nature of an experiment, and no hard and fast rules have been laid down for its control. But so successfully has the system worked during its three years' trial that both Faculty and students are heartily in favor of it, and no one would think for a moment of going back to the old system of Faculty supervision at each examination. Accordingly a mass meeting of the college has been held, at which a constitution regulating the new honor system was adopted. This was considered necessary for the guidance of future generations of students, lest when the present senior class shall have graduated laxity in the mode of procedure in connection with the system should lead to the loss of all the good results which they have brought about, and finally to the overthrow of the system.

The system has created a high standard of honor among the students. This, it is thought, will be fostered and preserved by the new constitution, in that an undergraduate committee of investigation and punishment in cases of violation is established with a regular mode of procedure in such cases. This committee consists of six members, chosen from the student body, and it has power to deal with all cases involving violations of the system. The Presidents of the four classes and one senior and one junior make up the committee. This committee has the power to summon the accused persons and witnesses, and to conduct formal investigations, and, in case of conviction, to determine the punishment. In case of conviction of a member of the senior, junior, or sophomore class, the penalty is a recommendation to the Faculty of his separation from college, with the addition in extreme cases of his publication to a mass meeting of the college.

In case of violation of the system by a freshman, the penalty is suspension for a period of time determined by the committee. A violation of the honor system is held to be any attempt to receive assistance from written aids or from any person or his paper, or any attempt to give assistance. This rule holds within or without the examination room during the entire time in which the examination is in progress. It will thus be seen that no student can cheat in a Princeton examination and remain in college if he be detected. The sentiment of the student body is back of the movement, and the Faculty is heartily in its favor. A prominent member of that body recently said that he regarded this honor system as the most important movement which had taken place in Princeton during his professorship—a period of some fifteen years.

A double-page illustration of the Princeton examination in progress will appear in Harper's Weekly about the 1st of June with an article on the system by Prof. Fine of the department of mathematics.

The annual commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary also attracted a large number of its former students and friends. The exercises began Sunday, with the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. Leftwich, '59, of Baltimore. On Monday occurred the stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the institution, at which routine business was transacted, and a new course of lectures on foreign missions was added to the regular curriculum. Tuesday occurred the graduation exercises proper, at which 68 out of the 78 members of the senior class received diplomas. This is the largest class ever graduated by an American theological seminary, and is thought to be one of the best. The address to the graduating class was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Lowrie of Philadelphia, and the diplomas were conferred by the Rev. Dr. Gosman, President of the Board of Directors, in behalf of the Faculty. Prof. William M. Paxton delivered a parting address to the graduates.

During the exercises announcement was made of the successful contestants for the various prizes and fellowships. The George S. Green Fellowship in Hebrew, the highest honor, was awarded to William McD. Jack of Scotland. This fellowship yields $600 and may be pursued either in this country or abroad, at the option of the holder. The Alumni New Testament Fellowship and Archibald Robertson Scholarship, also yielding $600, and regarded as second honor, was awarded to William E. Biederwolf of Indiana, a graduate of Princeton College in the class of '92. The Senior Carter Prize is Old Testament Literature and Exegesis was awarded to Frank P. Hickman of Pennsylvania, who also won the second Scribner Prize in New Testament Literature and Exegesis. The first Scribner Prize went to Rufus L. Borackman of Pennsylvania.

The middle-class prizes were awarded as follows: The first Benjamin Stanton Prize of $50, for the best thesis on "The Doctrine of Divine Retribution in the Psalms," to Mr. George Johnson of Scotland; the first Robert L. Maitland New Testament Prize, for the best "Exegesis of Hebrews VIII.," amounting to $100, to John M. Mecklin of Mississippi, and the second, of $50, to Thomas F. Barrier of Kansas.

At the conclusion of the graduation exercises occurred the annual alumni dinner in Stuart Hall, at which a large number of former students of the institution sat down. The toastmaster was the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of New-York City. Among those who responded to toasts were the Rev. Dr. Patton, President of Princeton University; the Rev. Dr. McCook of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Halsey of New-York City, Prof. Paton of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Prof. De Witt of Princeton.

The men in college from Central New-York have organized a sectional club and elected the following officers: President—Thomas D. Leonard, '96; Vice President—Ralph D. Smith, '96; Secretary and Treasurer—J. S. Collette, '97; Executive Committee—E. M. Smead, '95; R. D. Smith, '96; T. D. Leonard, '96; J. S. Collette, '97, and W. Mather, '98.

CORNELL'S DEBATING SOCIETIES

Growing Interest in Contests of This Character.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 12.—Cornell's two intercollegiate debating contests with the University of Pennsylvania have stimulated debating to a remarkable degree. Perhaps the fact that in both contests Cornell was defeated has increased her zeal, for there have been more debates at the university than ever before. The oldest debating organization here is the Cornell Congress, which has been in existence for a dozen years. It is organized on the plan of the House of Representatives, and discusses bills and resolutions in exactly the fashion of its national prototype. Besides this, there are the Woodford Debating Club, an organization of seniors named after Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who has done much for the cultivation of oratory in Cornell, and the Curtis Debating Club, so called from George William Curtis, who was formerly a lecturer here. The Curtis Club has separate organizations for each class. Debates are usually held each year between these societies, and in addition the Congress has established an annual prize debate, which is participated in by six members. This year seven men have been selected to take part. They are Abraham Gideon, '95; J. A. Greene, '96, L. S.; M. H. Kunze, '95, L. S.; B. Levy, '95, L. S.; M. L. Stern, '95; O. M. Stewart, G.; G. H. Vandewalker, '97. The debate will be held on May 18.

The other prizes in debate are the 1894 Memorial Prize, which was recently won by W. P. Chapman, '95, Law School, and the Law School prize debate. For this latter contest the six Law School seniors who have made the best record in presenting their moot court cases are selected. The debate is held on the Saturday evening preceding commencement. The debaters for this year are William Patch Belden, Elbert Budd Hand, Frank Knowlton Nebeker, Addison Berton Reed, Frederick William Welsh, and William Cravath White. The two-year debating agreement between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, which expired this Spring, has been renewed, and the next debate will be held in Ithaca in 1896.

The yearly announcements of the different departments are now rapidly appearing. The most recent are the announcements of the Law School and of the department of chemistry. The Law School announcement gives notice of several important changes. The principal one is the lengthening of the course from two to three years, beginning in 1897. The rapid development of the graduate department is worthy of note, there being more candidates for the degree of LL. M. this year than ever before. The Law School Faculty will be increased by one addition next year. Judge Francis McFinch of the New-York Court of Appeals, who is at present Dean of the school, will retire from the bench to assume the professorship of the History and Evolution of the Law Associate. Dean Hutchins will leave Cornell for the University of Michigan Law School, and his successor has not yet been appointed. The department of chemistry at Cornell is one of the most complete to be found in any American university. Morse Hall, in which the work of the department is carried on, is one of the largest and pleasantest buildings on the campus. The staff of instruction includes fourteen professors and instructors, and between forty and fifty courses are offered. The only new appointment as yet announced for next year is that of Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft of Harvard, to be Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry.

The fourth of the series of lectures on money and finance, arranged by the department of political economy, was delivered on May 9 by Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa, on the subject of "Silver." Two lectures will be delivered this week by J. F. Orton on "Bimetallism."

The university scholarship made vacant by the withdrawal of F. H. Fagant, '98, from the university has been awarded to H. S. Gibbs, '98, of the College of Civil Engineering.

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Many Prominent Baptists Present at the Commencement Exercises.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 12.—The usual number of prominent Baptists attended the commencement exercises of the Rochester Theological Seminary, which continued from Sunday until Thursday. The literary exercises were varied and full of interest, the principal attractions being the annual sermon before the Judson Society for Missionary Inquiry, on Sunday evening, by President Whitman of Colby University; the annual address on "Pulpit Power," by the Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford of Buffalo, on Tuesday evening, and the alumni oration given Wednesday afternoon, by Prof. Ernest D. Burton of the Chicago Divinity School, his topic being "The Functions of Interpretation in Relation to Theology."

The Rev. Dr. A. K. Parker of Chicago was elected President of the Alumni Association, and the Rev. J. H. Mason of New-Haven as orator for next year, with Prof. Henry Newman of Toronto, as alternate. Dr. Parker presided at the alumni dinner on Thursday afternoon, which was attended by about 150 former students and their friends. The addresses at the dinner were made by President Greene of William Jewell College, President Sloeum of Kalamazoo College, Prof. Burton of the Chicago Divinity School, Ezra R. Andrews of the Board of Trustees, the Rev. C. P. Bascom, the Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford of Buffalo, the Rev. B. B. Bosworth, '95, and the Rev. Courtlandt Myers of Brooklyn.

At the graduating exercises Wednesday evening there were six speakers selected from the twenty-five members of the graduating class. Their names and subjects follow: Henry P. Aulick, "Jesus Christ, a Citizen of the World"; Benjamin R. Downer, "Paul at Lystra"; John A. Earl, "The Secrets and Sureties of Divine Revelation"; William L. Ferguson, "The Influence of Jonathan Edwards"; Frank Kaiser, "Foreign Missions at Home"; William J. Sly, "The Essential Elements of Success." Ten of the graduates have already been called to pulpits in this country or India. They are H. P. Aulick, Leavenworth, Kan.; J. M. Baker, Vice President of the Baptist College at Mongol, India; John Bentzein, Meigs Street Baptist Church, Rochester; H. Brown, Clay City, Kan.; J. R. Comer, Atchison, Kan.; J. A. M. Crouch, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Earl, Waterloo, Iowa; Albert Ebigott, Conneaut, Ohio; W. L. Ferguson, instructor in Baptist Seminary at Ramapathou, India; Frank Kaiser, Milwaukee, Wis.

According to the report of the Board of Trustees, Tuesday, the permanent fund of the institution amounts to $600,450.65, and all the seminary property, including real estate and library, to $707,784.94. The seventy-seven students during the past year, sixty-seven are college graduates, representing twenty-nine colleges, and coming from twenty-seven States. There is a deficit in running expenses of $9,500, as against $6,500 last year. The largest contribution to current expenses was $5,000 from D. Rockefeller, a constant giver to the institution. George L. Stedman of Albany was elected President of the New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, which supervises the work of the seminary. The new Trustees are the Rev. Albert G. Upham of Cleveland, in place of James Hoyt, deceased, of that city, and James F. Chaird of Buffalo, in place of Eric L. Hedstrom, deceased.

The week's exercises closed Thursday evening, with the graduation of the German students. Addresses were made by Emil Berger, Frank Kaiser, Jacob Pfeiffer, and Gustav Schwarzman of the class.

YOUNG SAILORS HARD AT WORK

Graduation Day at Annapolis Only Three Weeks Off.

ANNAPOLIS, May 11.—Graduation day at the Naval Academy is about three weeks off. The following is the graduation class of naval cadets in the order of merit in which they passed at the last annual examination, an indication of the graduating order in June next: 1—Stuart Farrar Smith, Pennsylvania; 2—William Gerard Groesbeck, Ohio; 3—Frank Hardeman Brumby, Kentucky; 4—Frank Pardee Baldwin, New-Jersey; 5—Thomas M. Dick, South Carolina; 6—Charles K. Mallory, Tennessee; 7—Harris Landing, Illinois; 8—Philip M. Bannon, Maryland; 9—William R. Cushman, New-York; 10—Arthur T. Chester, at large; 11—Newton Mansfield, Ohio; 12—William C. Davidson, South Dakota; 13—Henry V. Butler, Jr., New-York; 14—Daniel M. Garrison, New-Jersey; 15—Samuel C. Vestal, Indiana; 16—Franklin D. Karns, Ohio; 17—John R. Monoghan, Washington; 18—William H. Standley, California; 19—Albion J. Wadkins, New-York; 20—Kenneth M. Bennett, New-Jersey; 21—Walter R. Gherardi, at large; 22—James J. Raby, Michigan; 24—James E. Walker, North Carolina; 25—David W. Todd, California; 26—Charles H. Walker, Massachusetts; 27—Newt H. Hall, Texas; 28—John V. Klemann, New-York; 29—Joseph D. Sayers, Jr., New-York; 30—Newton Freeman, Indiana; 31—Orlo S. Knepper, Pennsylvania; 32—James P. M. Orton, Missouri; 33—Rufus Z. Johnston, Jr., North Carolina; 34—Edward H. Watson, Kentucky; 36—Joseph C. Breckinridge, Kentucky; 37—Worth Bagley, North Carolina; 38—M. J. McCormack, Michigan; 39—Ernest F. Eckhardt, Wisconsin; 40—Cassius B. Barnes.

Nos. 23, 35, and 41 resigned after the semi-annual examination. Cadets Dick, Dunn, Eckhardt, Freeman, Garrison, Karns, Mallory, Mansfield, Marshall, Morritt, Morton, and Walker belong to the engineer division.

The order of Superintendent Cooper shutting out bicyclists from the Naval Academy, officers and their families excepted, has stirred up the wheelmen and their friends here, and some propose a crusade on the officers to regue them to carry lights and bells while in the city, according to the city ordinance, the officer wheelmen being generally derelict in these matters. A few careless wheelmen who endangered persons while recklessly riding in the academy grounds was the cause of the stringent order.

The order for the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy to convene June 3 indicates, according to the usual order of affairs, that graduation day will be Friday, June 7. No order has been issued on the subject yet.

New-York City University.

The German department is to be strengthened by the coming of Prof. Lawrence A. McLouth, now of the University of Michigan. His studies have been at Ann Arbor, Leipsic, and Heidelberg. Prof. van Bahder of Leipsic writes that he is one of the best students he ever had, especially in the field of Germanic philology. Mr. McLouth is the son of a college President. His colleagues at Ann Arbor say he is "a man of extraordinary ability and most thorough scholarship," as well as a painstaking, genial, and thorough teacher.

The chair of History of Education and Ethics in the Faculty of Pedagogy has become vacant through the resignation of Prof. George F. James. The field which this chair covers has been less cultivated in the United States because university schools of pedagogy are a new thing here.

The School of Pedagogy will be strengthened in many ways for next year, especially by taking possession of its fine quarters upon the topmost floor of the University building at Washington Square. It will be recommended to the Executive Committee to-day that the commencement of arts and science be held this year in the gymnasium hall at University Heights. It is estimated that 1,000 persons can be accommodated in the hall. Those who cannot get admission will find abundant entertainment in the inspection of the new grounds and buildings. The commencement will be set at an hour in the afternoon. Exercises are already appointed for Tuesday and Wednesday at University Heights. If approved by the Executive Committee the features of a typical American college commencement will be adopted—a procession of the students, alumni, Faculty, and members of the corporation across the campus, preceded by the brass band. This will not make any change in the university law commencement, which is to be held at Carnegie Music Hall on Tuesday evening, May 14. It is expected that the founders' memorial will be completed by that day. The cornerstone of this was laid on the 18th day of last month.

The oral examinations of candidates for the doctorate have been in progress in the Faculty room, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Wednesday being devoted to the Science Group, Thursday to the Language Group, and Friday, to the Philosophy Group. The members of the Faculty appear in their academic gowns. A quorum is required each day equal in number to the professors giving instruction in the particular group. The examination is confined to the field covered by the candidate's thesis, and any professors of that group for which the thesis is written may take part in questioning the candidate.

The Chi Alpha Society, composed of Presbyterian and Reformed clergymen of the city, met at University Heights on Saturday, May 11, as the guests of the Chancellor. Two libraries of books have been proffered as gifts to the university within the last fortnight. Such proffers indicate the great need of a fire-proof library building.

The following Monday lecturers have been elected for the coming academic year: The Rev. Dr. Eugene Hoffman, Prof. Lyman Abbott, Dr. E. B. Coe, Ernest H. Crosby, W. H. Thomson, M. D.; Bishop Andrews, Dr. W. C. Roberts, and Prof. Tiedemann.

Fordham College Happenings.

The first public performance of "Richelieu," the play which the Dramatic Society has been rehearsing for some time past, will be given Saturday evening. The members have worked very hard to make the play a success, and the performance will be a most creditable one. A private rehearsal will be held to-morrow afternoon in the college theatre, especially designed for the members of the society and their friends.

"The Main Feature of Sulphuric Acid" was the subject of the somewhat unique lecture given last Friday evening before the general chemistry class, inasmuch as three of the students, James Wilson, '97; John Delancy, '97, and James Rooney, '98, performed all the complicated experiments and explained their significance.

It was with regret that the students received the news that Lieut. Adams, United States Army, the professor of Military Science and Tactics, has been transferred to West Point. During his stay at Fordham he has been a favorite with the students. The high standard to which he has brought the students corps, has earned for him the hearty commendation of the Faculty. He will remain at Fordham until the close of the term. His successor will be appointed in September.

Union Theological Seminary.

Examinations were conclude last Friday, after being in progress for over a week.

Dr. Hastings administered the sacrament to the students yesterday afternoon in Adams Chapel.

Commencement exercises will be held in Adams Chapel to-morrow evening. The speakers are Thomas Coyle, "The Christian Law of Brotherhood"; Winthrop Benton Greene, "Present Day Opportunities in the Ministry"; Romilly F. Humphries, "The Witness of the Ministry"; John A. MacIntosh, "Theology and Poetry." The diplomas will be presented by the venerable Charles Butler, President of the Board of Directors. The address to the graduates will be made by Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the Faculty.

The alumni dinner will be held at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, this evening, under the auspices of the Alumni Club of New-York City.

To-morrow morning the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in Adams Chapel. Percy Alden of East London, England, will address the gathering on the "Work at the Mansfield House." At the conclusion of the meeting the alumni, on the invitation of the Board of Directors, will lunch in the Morgan Library.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

TROY, N. Y., May 12.—The last lecture in the regular course was delivered May 3 by Capt. W. H. Jacques, formerly of the United States Navy, on "Wire-Wound Guns and Armor Plates," the lecture being profusely illustrated with lantern slides.

Prof. H. De B. Parsons lectured Friday evening on "Steam Engines." The seniors left Saturday morning for Schenectady, where, under the direction of Prof. Parsons, they will visit the Edison Electric Works and the Grant Locomotive Works.

The course in geology, formerly in charge of Prof. Nason, is being given by James M. Clarke, M. A., Assistant State Paleontologist.

The first copies of the history of the institute from 1824 to 1894, by Director Ricketts, have just been issued. The volume contains 187 pages, with 26 half-tone illustrations, and gives much valuable and interesting information.

The commencement address will be delivered by A. F. Nichols, C. E., '68.

The annual field day will be held next Saturday at West Troy.

The Summer course in surveying will begin June 3, the sophomores and juniors working in the field during the next four weeks.

Normal College Notes.

Encouraged by the success of the tea a few weeks ago, the alumnae will hold a flower show on Friday and Saturday of this week. The money obtained by this venture will go toward increasing the collection in the library. All arrangements are under the charge of Miss Isaacs.

The Alumnae House was opened for inspection last Friday afternoon, when the alumnae "at home" was held for the first time in the association's cozy quarters. Dr. Conant and Miss Davis poured tea. The girls are very much interested in the coming reunion on May 25. Dr. Hunter is expected to address the meeting.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at 8 AM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 1 PM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship J. W. Taylor, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per J. W. Taylor";) at 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at 2 PM for St. Kitts and Demerara direct, per steamship Terrier; at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Espana, from Mobile.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg, at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Herain, from Mobile.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Taff, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Taff";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at *8 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Bulgal, from Mobile; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 10, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM. Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM. Saale, Tu., June 11, 9

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Broadening Markets and Higher Prices for Everything.

EUROPE IN SEARCH OF INVESTMENTS

Sharp Advance in All International Specialties, as Well as in Local Stocks—Wherein the Movement Differs from Others.

MONDAY, A. M.

Marked decrease in the volume of trade and materially higher prices are the result of last week's operations on the Stock Exchange. The movement begun several weeks ago with liberal buying orders from abroad, and it has extended until now practically all Europe is directing its attention to American investments. Home investors as well as speculators hesitated at first to follow the lead of the foreigners, but their indifference has been overcome, and they are enthusiastic purchasers. In the beginning of the advance, stocks and bonds, which had been purchased in the depression following the panic of 1893, were liquidated, and those who did this waited in vain for a reaction in the hope of being able to recover their holdings at a lower level. The hoped for reaction did not come, and the stocks have since been bought back at higher prices. At the close of business on Saturday, there was no evidence of a halt in the upward movement.

Naturally, under the heavy foreign buying, the stocks having an international market have led in the upward movement. The principal gains among these have been: Baltimore and Ohio, 7⅜; Denver preferred, 5⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 5½; St. Paul, 5; Louisville and Nashville, 4⅞; Illinois Central, 4¾; Union Pacific, 4½; Canadian Pacific, 4¼; Atchison, 3⅞; Reading, 3⅝; Lake Shore, 3⅜; Wabash preferred, 3¼; Erie, 2¾; New-York Central, 2; Canada Southern, 1¾, and Ontario and Western, 1½. But the upward movement has been general. Of ninety-one issues, which have changed as much as a point, eighty-seven show gains, and only four declines.

The present advance differs from all its predecessors in that it is not sustained by local leaders of speculation. It is due entirely to a final recognition on the part of foreign investors of the desirability of American undertakings in preference to South American and other far-away schemes, about which little is known, and that little generally of doubtful value. Europe at last recognizes that this country means to pay its debts honestly in the best money in the world, notwithstanding the idiocyncrasies of some of our so-called statesmen, and under these circumstances, being impressed with the vast resources of the nation, is willing to take chances of ultimate handsome returns. This condition of affairs has not been reached in a day, and it is not likely to be destroyed overnight. Therefore, while reactions may, and probably will, come, they will be limited in extent, and will present improved opportunity for purchases, rather than occasion for liquidation. The movement has not been started by great operators, with the object of unloading at an advance, and the usual danger of a quick break, which would naturally follow such a turn in the market, is not present.

There has been little news of a specific character, other than the almost hourly announcements of improvement in business coming from all parts of the country. Railway earnings have been most encouraging, and banks show steady gains. Trade returns are almost monotonous in the stories of reviving business they tell. The Government crop report for May was unexpectedly favorable, and it was of conditions existing before the recent rainfall, which has done so much to further improve the outlook for wheat.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing May 12, 1894.
Union Pacific, D. & G.	7⅜	6	..
United States Cordage	1⅞	6	..
United States Cordage pf.	10⅞	8⅝	40
United States Cordage gtd.	17½	15	..
United States Express	42	41½	..
United States Rubber	42¼	40⅝	39⅞
United States Rubber pf.	95	95	90½
*United States Leather	23⅛	20	..
*United States Leather pf.	92½	90	65¼
Wabash	9¼	7½	7⅛
Wabash pf.	20¼	16⅞	16⅞
Western Union Telegraph.	93⅞	89	84⅞
*Western Union Beef	11	10⅞	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14½	12	12⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	45	42⅞	47⅞
Wisconsin Central pf.	6¼	5½	6⅝

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans averaged about 1⅝ per cent.

Time money was in little better demand, but the offerings were liberal. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' bills, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six to seven months.

Commercial paper was in better supply, but was promptly absorbed. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for four months' commission-house names and prime four months' single names, 4@4½ per cent. for prime six months', and 5@6 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £108,221 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 65.96, became 65.25. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,975,000f in gold and gained 2,700,000f in silver.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $17,547,318, and the exports for the same period, $32,767,647. The net exports, therefore, have been $13,218,351. The net exports to date in 1894 were $22,916,591; in 1893, $47,008,546, and in 1892, $17,515,024.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak under free offerings of security bills. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.87 for sixty-day bills, and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—17@20c discount. St. Louis—40c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	2
American Sugar Refining	3
American Sugar Refining pf.	1¼
American Tobacco	1⅝
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	3⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	7⅜
Baltimore & Ohio, S. W. pf., new	2⅜
Canada Southern	1¾
Canadian Pacific	4¼
Central Pacific	2⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	1¾
Chicago Gas	1½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4¼
Chicago & Northwest	1½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	5
C., C., C. & St. Louis	3
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	1⅝
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	3¼
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	1½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1
Consolidated Gas	3
Delaware & Hudson	1⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	5⅝
Des Moines & Ft. D.	1¾
D. & E., all in. pd.	3⅝
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	2⅝
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	4
Evansville & Terre Haute	1
Flint & P. M. pf.	8
General Electric	1⅛
Illinois Central	4¾
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	2⅜
Iowa Central	2
Iowa Central pf	4½
Lake Erie & Western	1
Lake Shore	3⅜
Louisville & Nashville	4⅞
L., N. A. & Chicago	1¾
Manhattan Consolidated	1
Mexican Central	2½
Mexican National certificates	1½
Michigan Central	2
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	1
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	3½
Missouri Pacific	3½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2⅛
Mobile & Ohio	1¼
National Lead	1⅝
National Lead pf.	1⅛
National Starch	1⅛
National Linseed Oil	1¾
New-Jersey Central	4
New-York Central	2
New-York & New-England	3⅛
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	1
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	2⅜
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.	1⅜
Norfolk & Western	2½
North American	1⅛
Northern Pacific	5½
Northern Pacific pf	1½
Ontario & Western	1¼
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	2
Pacific Mail	3½
Peoria & Eastern	1½
Peoria, D. & E.	1½
Philadelphia & Reading	3⅝
P., C., C. & St. Louis	3¼
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	5
St. Paul & Duluth	2½
St. Paul & Omaha	1¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	2½
Southern Railway pf.	1⅞
Tennessee C. & I.	1½
Texas Pacific	1⅞
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	2⅞
Union Pacific	4½
Union Pacific, Denver & G.	1¼
United States Leather pf.	1
Wabash	2⅜
Wabash pf	3¼
Western Union	4⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1⅜
Wisconsin Central	1

DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	2⅛
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	1
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf.	1
Pullman Car	1½

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Col. & Pacific 1st	5½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 2d, A	5
Atlantic & Pacific inc.	1⅝
Broadway & Seventh Avenue cn.	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	2½
Brooklyn Elevated 2d	1
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. 1st inc., B.	3
Can. Southern 1st	1
Can. Southern 2d	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4s	4⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio cn. 5s	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, R. & A., cn. 4s	1⅜
Chicago & N. P. 1st, t. r.	2¼
Chicago, B. & Q. 1st, Neb. 4s	2⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L.	1
Con. Gas of Chi. 1st	1¼
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
Dul. & R. I. R. 1st	1⅝
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	1¾
E., L. & B. S. 1st	1¼
Erie 2d, cn. cfs	4
Flint & P. M. 6s	3
Ft. Wayne & D. C. 1st	1⅞
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d	1½
G., H. & S. A. 1st, Mex. & P.	1¼
Hous. & Texas gen. 4s	1⅛
Iowa Central 1st	2¼
Kansas Pacific cn.	2½
Kansas & Texas 4s	2½
Kansas & Texas 2d	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	2
Lehigh V. of N. Y. 4½s	1
Louisville & Nashville, unif 4s	1
L. Erv. & St. L. g. 5s	6
L., N. A. & C. gen.	1
M., L. & W. 1st	1
Mobile & O., new 6s	1
Morris & Essex cn. 7s, gtd.	1½
Morris & Essex 1st	1¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs.	1
N. Y., L. E. & W. ref. 4s	1
Northern Pacific, div. sc.	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	4
Northern Pacific 3d, c.	3½
Northern Pacific cn. 5s	6¼
Northern Pacific cn. 5s, t. r.	5½
Northern Pacific Term.	1½
Northern Pacific of Cal. trust notes	4⅞
Ore. S. L. & U. N. col. tr. 5s	2
Ore. S. L. 6s	2½
Ore. S. L. 6s, t. r.	2½
Ore., R. & N. cn. 5s, t. r.	7
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn.	2½
People's Gas of Chicago, gtd 6s	1½
Peoria & East. 1st	1½
Peoria & East. 2d	3½
Peoria, Dec. & E. 2d	5
Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Phil. & Reading 1st pf. inc.	5
Phil. & Reading 2d pf. inc.	3½
Phil. & Reading 3d pf. inc.	2½
Reading gen. 4s	1⅞
Reading gen. 4s, cfs	1⅝
Rock Island 6s, 1913	1
Rock Island 5s, c.	1⅝
St. J. & Gr. Island cn.	8
St. J. & Gr. Island 1st, t. r.	4½
St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	2¾
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2½
St. L. Southwest. 1st	1½
St. L. Southwest. 2d	3¼
St. P., M. & M., Mon. 4s	1
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	1¼
San An. & Aransas Pass 4s	2¼
So. P. of N. M. 1st	1
Southern Railway 5s	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm.	1
Texas Pacific 1st	2⅜
Texas Pacific 2d	3½
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, j. r.	3
Union El. 1st	2
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1¾
Union Pacific col. tr. notes	3
Union Pacific, D. & G. 1st	5½
Union Pacific, L. & C. 1st	8
United States Leather 6s	1
Wabash 2d	2¾
Wabash deb., B	3⅜

DECLINED.

Ohio Southern gen.	7½
Ohio Southern 1st	7
Ore. Imp. 1st	1⅜
United States Cordage 1st	4

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $3,836,625. The banks now hold $31,070,100 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,016,100, a decrease in specie of $288,200, an increase in legal tenders of $6,833,400, an increase in deposits of $10,834,700, and an increase in circulation of $40,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	May 11, '95.	May 4, '95.	May 12, '94.
Loans	$488,928,500	$484,912,400	$467,485,200
Specie	89,440,000	89,728,200	100,450,900
Legal t'd'rs.	96,088,300	89,254,900	124,965,000
Deposits	537,832,800	526,998,100	579,125,300
Circulation.	13,238,000	13,197,900	10,672,800

The following shows the relation between the reserves and liabilities:

	May 11, '95.	May 4, '95.	May 12, '94.
Specie	$89,440,000	$89,728,200	$100,450,900
Legal t'd'rs.	96,088,300	89,254,900	124,965,000
Total reserve	$185,528,300	$158,983,100	$225,415,900
Reserve req'red agt deposits	134,458,200	131,749,525	144,781,325
Excess res've above legal req'rements.	$31,070,100	$27,233,575	$80,634,575

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1890	$1,486,975	1895	$31,070,100
1889	8,850,575	1894	80,634,575
1888	22,196,075	1893	17,795,025
1887	4,161,450	1892	15,772,125
1886	12,497,075	1891	4,763,950

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending May 11	$661,301,521
Balances for week ending May 11	42,634,239
Clearings for week ending May 4	664,607,383
Balances for week ending May 4	42,133,265
Clearings for week ending April 27	574,936,932
Balances for week ending April 27	36,715,000
Clearings for week ending April 20	560,332,393
Balance for week ending April 20	39,939,965
Clearings for week ending April 13	475,893,978
Balance for week ending April 13	30,385,911
Clearings for week ending April 6	585,443,706
Balance for week ending April 6	35,153,947

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
May 9, 1895	£36,928,050	.....
May 10, 1894	32,190,155	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
May 9, 1895	82,144,618	£49,520,489
May 10, 1894	70,313,444	50,908,043
BANK OF GERMANY.		
May 9, 1895	37,823,510	15,449,040
May 10, 1894	32,885,250	10,961,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
May 9, 1895	18,571,000	13,585,000
May 10, 1894	10,195,000	16,372,000
NETHERLANDS.		
May 9, 1895	4,286,000	7,041,000
May 10, 1894	4,445,000	6,966,000
BELGIUM.		
May 9, 1895	3,185,000	1,593,000
May 10, 1894	2,960,667	1,480,333
SPAIN.		
May 9, 1895	8,004,000	12,451,000
May 10, 1894	7,918,000	8,383,000
Total last week	£190,942,178	£99,639,529
Corresponding week in 1894	160,907,516	95,071,126
Week Ending May 2	191,662,860	99,776,924
Corresponding week last year	161,178,207	95,212,106

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$9,056,168
Corresponding week 1894	9,175,776
Since Jan. 1, 1895	133,253,449
Corresponding period 1894	165,827,611

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$7,328,506
Corresponding week 1894	8,782,413
Since Jan. 1, 1895	123,715,737
Corresponding period 1894	132,163,059

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$1,669,842
Corresponding week 1894	1,302,521
Since Jan. 1, 1895	17,958,136
Corresponding period 1894	7,346,860

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$1,587,531
Corresponding week 1894	7,353,967
Since Jan. 1, 1895	41,607,089
Corresponding period 1894	43,674,003

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The past week in the bond market has been one of the most active on record. On the Stock Exchange business was exceptionally large and well distributed. A notable feature was the great demand for Northern Pacific securities, the second mortgage bonds advancing over 4 points upon the rumor of a bid having been made for the entire holding of the Johnston-Livingston bondholders' committee. These bonds carry over 12 per cent. back interest, and there is no reason to believe that the bondholders will accept less than par and interest for their bonds. The present quotations do not seem excessively high. Southern Railway issues have also been exceptionally strong, owing to a large block of these bonds having been placed in London, together with the Manhattan Elevated 4 per cent. bonds issued to retire the maturing 7s.

The business done over the counter has been so great that there are very few good bonds now to be had in the market. The great demand has come from Europe, where investors who parted with their American securities some time ago seem very anxious to reinvest in them. Although it can hardly be expected that the present demand from Europe will continue with unabated force, there seems to be every indication that for a ling time to come there will be funds seeking investment in our railway and other securities. Investors seem to be attracted particularly to railroad bonds, as these afford a much wider market than any other.

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—The Cincinnati market for the past week has followed the lead of New-York, and is exceedingly strong at the advance. Cincinnati Street has been active, with heavy sales. The bid at the close to-day was 112⅝. Mount Adams and Eden Park Street Railroad is up a point. Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railroad has advanced to 34, and looks like selling much higher. Cincinnati Gas is the only weak feature, selling to-day at 20⅜. First-class investment securities are being absorbed and higher prices are looked for. The industrials especially have advanced. Michigan Peninsular Car Company sold at 59 to-day, while Barney & Smith Car Company recovered 6 points from the low price of the week, which was 52½. Good authority says that Barney will not pay dividends on the preferred for the rest of the year. The company may do so again after Jan. 1, 1896. It had a heavy shrinkage, amounting to about $100,000; but values are now better, and from now on the company should make money on the stock on hand. It ought to be a purchase on any decline.

Money is easier, and will probably go lower. Rates are 3½ to 4½ on call, and 5 per cent on time. The clearings for five days this week were $10,158,550, as against $10,598,550 in 1894.

Messrs. W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati, quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Little Miami 5s	111½	113
Dayton & Western 6s	111	112
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 4½s	99	99½
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 5s	104	105
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 6s	112½	113½
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 7s	120	121½
Dayton & Michigan 6s	107⅝	108½
Cin., Ham. & Ind. 7s	113¾	114¼
Dayton & Union 7s	119	122½
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago 7s	112	114
Cin., Newport & Covington 5s	94½	95
Central R. R. & Bridge 5s	95	98
Columbus Cont. Street R. R. 5s	95	98
Columbus & Xenia R. R. stock	184	187
Cin., Lebanon & Northern	30	40
Cin., New-Orleans & Tex Pac.	25	32
Little Miami R. R.	172½	173
Cincinnati Street R. R.	112⅝	113
Mount Adams & Eden Park	109¼	110¼
Cin., Newport & Covington	34	35
Cincinnati Gas	202	202½
Cin. Stock Yards cn.	81½	82
Cin. Stock Yards pf.	87	89
Cin. Leaf Tob. W'house	86	88
Cin. Leaf Tob. W'house pf.	125	125½
Proctor & Gamble	165	167½
Proctor & Gamble pf.	145	146
Atlas National Bank	133	135½
Citizens' National Bank	200	205
City Hall Bank	100	105
German National Bank	200	205
Market National Bank	150	155
Merchants' National Bank	110	115
National Safe	260	280
Western German Bank	340	375
Ohio Valley National Bank	130	140
Equitable National Bank	120	125
First National Bank	250	255
Second National Bank	380	400
Third National Bank	147	149
Fourth National Bank	250	265
Fifth National Bank	85	90

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.—In the local stock market for the week prices have continued firmer, with a fairly good inquiry for investments. The bank stock list, while quiet, shows a somewhat better feeling, and the coming week should see some little trading in these securities. Industrial Trust has sold at 100, and that figure is now bid. American Screw shows an advancing tendency and is firmly held at 201. The preferred stock of the Gorham Manufacturing Company has changed hands during the week at 116½@117. Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe common is reported as having sold at 90½ and is in better demand. The illuminating stocks are quiet, with sales of Providence Gas at 81½. Narragansett Electric Lighting Company is sought for, and a small amount is now offered at 82.

The local money market is quiet and rates for commercial paper are quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent. Call loans between banks are at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	*43⅜	48
Atlantic	31¼	..
Blackstone Canal	25⅜	..
City	63¼	..
Commercial	48	49½
Eagle	57	58
Fifth	46	50
First	*110½	113
Fourth	119	..
Globe	54½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	21½	..
Lime Rock	16½	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	60	..
Mechanics'	51½	..
National Exchange	101	..
National North America	40½	44
National Commerce	46¼	47½
Old	113	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	24	24¾
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	115	130
Third	77½	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57¼	61
Weybosset	46	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	155	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	100¼
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	258	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	202
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	139	..
Providence & Springfield	150	105
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	249½	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	119	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	196	201
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	115	117½
Nicholson File	55½	60
National & Providence W. pf.	101	103½
National & Providence W. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	35½	..
R. I. Perkins H-S	99	101
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf.	107½	112
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	47½	50
Merchants'	49	49
Providence Washington	45	48
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	80¾	82
Providence Gas	81½	82½
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	87½	89¾
R. I. Electric Protect	..	125
Woonsocket Electric	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	149	..
R. I. Safe Deposit	50	70

*Ex dividend.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, May 11.—Local securities, with a few exceptions, have made some improvement during the week. The brisk demand for investments of all kinds causing the present Wall Street boom, has not as yet extended to our local market. A good many people, however, are of the opinion that the local market will follow in the wake of the advance in the other markets. Any improvement in business circles will undoubtedly be reflected first in the industrial stocks, as these have been the only local stocks that have made any material declines. The quotations for Celluloid and Consolidated Car Heating stocks are unchanged. There was a demand for a small amount of New-York Air Brake, and the bid price was advanced to 6. Commercial Union Telegraph stock has made the greatest gain. A block of stock that was offering at par has been absorbed, and a sale was made at 108. The closing price to-day is par bid and 105 asked. Troy City Railway is offered ½ per cent. lower than last week. Albany Railway is firmly held; some stock that was in the market has been withdrawn. Among local bonds, Albany Railway 5s have advanced ½ per cent., to 106½ bid. Westchester Electric 5s were weak, and sold at 98½ and interest. They recovered 1 per cent., to 99½ and interest.

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	116	116½
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	106½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	62	..
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	100	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	..	37½
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	30	43
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	102½	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104½	105
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2 mtge.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	98½	99½
Westcott Express Co.	..	15
Westcott Express Co. pf.	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company	124	125
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81	82
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100

*And accrued interest.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, May 11.—Our local market ran in the traction stocks altogether, mostly Pittsburg and Birmingham, which was very active, advancing from 15 to 15⅞ on heavy sales. There were also pretty good sales of Citizens' Traction, traded in on the outside at 57@57½. There were in addition several sales of Pittsburg Traction and Pittsburg and Birmingham 5s. Our market is still narrow; that is to say, there is no disposition to buy the bank or industrial stocks, but it seems likely that after the traction fever has run its course traders will turn their attention to other securities. Present bids and offers on active stocks are:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	8½	..
Philadelphia Company	17½	17⅝
Wheeling Gas	40	..
Central Traction	20½	21
Citizens' Traction	57⅛	58
Pleasant Valley	10¾	..
West End Traction	..	35
Pitts., Ally & Man. Traction	15¾	16
Duquesne Traction	34	34½
Pitts., Ally & Man. Traction pf.	36⅞	38
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf.	33	..
United States & Signal common	12¼	13
United States & Signal pf.	..	27
Westinghouse Air Brake	130	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 12.—The rates of discount last week were 3@4 for three months' bills and ½ for thirty-day bills. Dealers in money were cautious, owing to the shipment of American bonds, removing the possibility of a gold drain from the United States. Silver was stronger. Eastern exchanges were firm. The United States new loan closed at 11 premium. There was a remarkable spread of business at the Stock Exchange during the week, and immense purchases of American railroad securities were made. Denver and Rio Grande preferred was up to 6, Illinois Central 5¼, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's 4¾, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Louisville and Nashville, and Northern Pacific, each 4½, Union Pacific 4¼, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures, 4; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé 3¼, New-York, Lake Erie and Western ordinary and New-York Central 2½, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred and Denver and Rio Grande common each 2½, Missouri, Kansas and Texas 1¾, and Norfolk and Western ordinary 1½.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Otis Skinner Lectures.—Otis Skinner has joined the ranks of the few actors who are honored with invitations to address colleges. Last Thursday he appeared in Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, before the Faculty and students of that institution, and talked to them on "The Beauty in Dramatic Art." After the lecture, which was highly appreciated, Mr. Skinner, by request, gave a reading of the trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice," and later President Capen gave a luncheon in his honor.

—"Gentleman Joe" Coming.—John A. Crabtree, manager of Lotta, has purchased the American rights to "Gentleman Joe," a musical farce, words and lyrics by Basil Hood, and music by Walter Slaughter, which is now running successfully at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in London. He cables that he will begin an American tour with the piece in September, but has not yet decided whether to open in Boston or this city.

—"Wizard of the Nile."—The scene of "The Wizard of the Nile," the new comic opera by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, is laid in ancient Egypt, and Cleopatra is one of the characters. She is quite a different Cleopatra, however, from any known on the stage, being a schoolgirl with no conception of the meaning of love. Kirke La Schelle, formerly manager of the Bostonians, will have charge of the production.

—The Stage Improving Constantly.—Stuart Robson has written a letter to the press, giving his views of the present condition of the stage. He says: "I have been on the stage nearly half a century—my experience surely gives me license to speak—and I here declare solemnly that plays of the present day are purer, the actors better, and the general character of the stage higher than at any time during my career."

—"The Tzigane" Postponed.—Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have decided to postpone the production of "The Tzigane," which was to have been made at Abbey's Theatre Wednesday night, to Thursday evening. The production is to be an elaborate one, and sufficient time has not been allow

NEW RATING RULE WANTED

British Yacht Designers Advocate an International System.

POINTS ABOUT THE NEW VALKYRIE

Scotchmen Think the Defender Will Have a Board—Watson's Boat May Be Equipped with One —British Yachting News.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

GLASGOW, May 4.—The British yacht designers have held their conference, as announced, and have come to the sapient conclusion that the first thing to be done is to bring about an international rule of measurement. The repeated overthrows of our cup challengers have been impressing on our designers the folly of competing for the America's Cup so long as our authorities here who had forgotten their mathematical education, if they ever had any, were ready to give ear to algebraic equations which they could not understand any more than the unsophisticated crowd who attempted to unravel the historical writing on the wall.

Any child might have understood that a narrow-beamed British cutter lying on her broadside in a breeze of wind that was blowing over the top of her sails had not the ghost of a chance alongside an American beamy cutter going along as upright as a church, catching every breath of wind in her upright canvas. Nevertheless, our yacht clubs, believing in miracles, insisted that the narrow cutter was the correct thing, and Americans must be satisfied that it was so, so far as challengers were concerned. To collect a series of models of the British challengers for the America's Cup alongside the models of the defenders would be rather a cruel if at the same time an exceedingly popular New-York exhibition.

As might have been expected, Sir William Thompson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Glasgow University, and more recently known as Lord Kelvin, owned at one time, twenty years since, an antiquated-looking schooner named the Lallah Rookh, which Lord Kelvin believed to be geometrically a model yacht for speed. And so she was, to judge from the recent development of our racing cutters. But his Lordship's schooner was only correct so far as the midship section was concerned. She had the beam, the small displacement, and the hollow floor. But she wanted the modern long overhangs, both fore and aft, a fin, and a bulb keel of fifty tons or more. Had these alterations been made, and a cutter's spars and canvas been put on board, the old Lallah Rookh would no doubt have astonished the yachting world.

But without the American adjuncts referred to the Lallah Rookh was of very little use against the narrow, deep schooners, one of which was the Nyanza, owned by Mr. Young, our great coal shale distiller and knighted by Congo Stanley as Sir Paraffine Young. Mr Young used to enjoy himself over Sir William Thompson's delusion about the speed of the Nyanza as compared with the Lallah Rookh. All the same, Sir William was geometrically correct, and all that he wanted was the Yankee notions referred to to put her midship section right.

Fife's new forty-rater has got her canvas on her spars and has been doing spurts of sailing to the delight of Fairlie, but her speed cannot be estimated until she gets her opponents alongside, the leading rival among these being Watson's new forty for Mr. H. W. Walker. This cutter was launched a few days ago, and has hurriedly left the Clyde for the Solent, where her internal outfit will be completed. It is quite cruel enough for the English Channel, which used to have the monopoly of building racing yachts, to submit to the recent discovery that the Clyde is the only place where high-class racing cutters can be built in the kingdom, without the further slight of having cabin sofa cushions, cooking stoves, pots and pans, and pantry crockery supplied in the Clyde. The consequence has been that English owners get their new yachts out of the Clyde as soon as they will float, and hurry them around to Southampton or Cowes, where the tastes of their amateurs of both sexes are better understood than on the Clyde, and where their English Captains and crews have many friends in business. But the jealousy shown by the English Channel towards the Clyde is a very old story, against which the elder Mr. Fife of Fairlie waged a single-handed and successful battle. Of course, at the present time, when the Clyde is regarded all around as the yacht centre of the kingdom, the rivalry is modified, and as far as yacht building is concerned is dead; it is contented that Southampton or Cowes should have as a solace the fitting up of forecastles and ladies' cabins.

The Britannia, the Prince of Wales, has arrived home from the Mediterranean and at Malta flying seven pennants. Cannes and Cowes is rejoiced, albeit the Britannia, the only successful yacht the Prince of Wales ever owned, was built on the Clyde. But Fife's Ailsa has rather lowered her Mediterranean winnings this season. The Queen abandoned Italy for France to enjoy the sight of Britannia landing nurses and trophies as she did last Spring, but these being infrequent this Spring, and the Prince having no chance of covering his expenses, the Queen, it is rumored, will go back to Italy next Spring and escape having to hold daily receptions of Emperors, Kings, Archdukes, Dukes, and lesser potentates. There is much speculation in Glasgow as to whether the Prince of Wales will commission Mr. Watson to build a new Britannia for him. Sensible folks think not. After the success of the Prince of Wales cannot afford to climb down.

The Herreshoffs are not to have a chance of wiping out our twenty raters just yet with their two twenties for Mr. Howard Gould and the Prince of Hohenzollern. An other has just been placed with Mr. William Fife, Jr., of Fairlie, for a twenty-rater to hold the Herreshoffs in check, and no doubt he will do his very best for an owner with such spirit. That the new twenty will be a fin and bulb keeler neel not be doubted, and with Fife's recent experience this new cutter is undoubtedly intended to be another Ailsa. She will hardly be ready for the Thames matches, where Fife will be represented by his last year's champion, Luna, newly coppered and otherwise overhauled. Fife's last year's Thelma has gone abroad, but the Duke of Argyll has to meet, besides Fife's Luna, Watson's Dierdre, Fife's last year's Dragon, and Camper & Nicholson's last year's Inyoni.

The hint that the twenty-three-load waterline Clyde class, independent of the Yacht Racing Association, was to be reinforced by a new Watson has been made public. She is built for Mr. William Wylie of Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead, Glasgow. Watson's new five-rater for Mr. Parker has been out, looking in vain for Fife's new five-rater, not yet launched. Watson's five-rater has extreme beam, which suggests that a few more inches than have been recorded may have been added to the new Valkyrie.

The keen interest shown on the Clyde in the building of the Herreshoff defender may be estimated by suspicious murmurs as to her build and equipment. It is understood here that the Defender is, as described, a keel cutter pure and simple, more or less of the Britannia type, which means a beamy, shallow hull with a deep, thin keel, or fin, to the under edge of which a lead keel of sixty or seventy tons of lead is attached. The draught of the cutter is estimated at something like seventeen feet, quite enough of lateral resistance for luffing to windward when any wind is blowing. But, as the progress of the Clyde has shown, Clyde yachtsmen don't belong to the average class of British yachtsmen. Much associated with the Clyde shipbuilders, they are not in the habit of accepting information even at first hand, but insist on thinking out difficult points for themselves. While it is acknowledged that seventeen feet of draught is quite enough for all ordinary wind and weather, they have a doubt if it is sufficient on certain days, when the breeze is light and a heavy ocean roll is running to leeward. In the last race between the Thistle and the Volunteer, an Atlantic roll from the eastward was setting into New-York Bay, and with a breeze so soft that balloon or club topsails were easily carried. The effect of the roll and the light wind was that the Thistle was carried bodily to leeward on top of every swell, while Volunteer with her centre board more or less lowered, was not. As a consequence, after a tack on starboard from the Scotland Lightship in toward Long Island of five or six miles, the Volunteer stayed to port quite a quarter of a mile on the Thistle's weather bow.

Of course, the Herreshoffs know all this, and the belief in the Clyde is that they will provide against similar weather, which means a lurch and failing breeze and a big, lazy sea rolling to leeward. Of course, the evident provision to meet the difficulty is some additional draught, which will insure greater lateral resistance. And the conviction in the Clyde is that, notwithstanding that the Defender is being proclaimed a keel cutter and simple, she will be provided with a bronze centreboard, which can be dropped, if need be, to increase her draught another five or six feet. The conviction here may be all wrong, but the explanation for it is that it is not considered very probable the Hereshoffs will leave a single screw loose.

What the devices are which Mr. Watson may have adopted in the new Valkyrie are not known, but it is not likely that he has omitted any possible precaution. The Valkyrie is planked up and getting into shape, but, since she will not be launched until the middle of June, there is no occasion for hurry. Among the paragraphs are appearing purporting to give information, nothing absolutely is known about the cutter.

Fife's cutter Ailsa is on her way back from the Mediterranean, where she has done so well, and will have some overhaul and be repainted at Southampton, since there is no time to bring her north to the Clyde, dock her, and have her back to the English Channel in time for the Thames matches the end of May. The intention will be to send her down to the Clyde about the end of June for a proper overhaul previous to meeting the new Valkyrie in the Clyde.

In the Thames the Ailsa will have the Britannia against her and Mr. Clarke's big Satanita, which has been launched and is fitting out at Southampton. In a strong reaching breeze Britannia may hold on to the Ailsa, but in other weather can be of no use at all. It was rumored that Mr. Clarke intended getting a new cutter, but he has put it off for a season, perhaps to see whether Fife or Watson is best; at any rate, he will certainly leave Southampton and come to the Clyde for a new racing cutter.

LIVELY GOLF SEASON PLANNED.

Improvements on the Links of Many Clubs—Tournaments Arranged.

The Morristown Golf Club, which had such a wonderfully successful season last year, has thrown open its links for the coming season. The improvements which the Morristown golfers have made in their grounds are the most elaborate made by any club for golfing purposes. The links, which last year were quite small, less than a mile in circuit, and consisted of but seven holes, have now been enlarged to eighteen holes, covering an area of two and a half miles around. This places the Morristown links in the very front rank, and there is only one other club that possesses the long course of 18 holes, that being the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club of Southampton, L. I., and this is also new this year.

The new Morristown links now cross the railroad track, extending far out into the broad fields on the west side of the track. In that portion of the new grounds nine holes have been made, and in this broad field below the punch-bowl section of the old courses two holes have been laid out. All of the old ones have been retained in their former positions. The drives between some of these holes are the longest in America. One is 523 yards, this being the furthest distance between any two holes, while there are three others of over 400 yards. The teeing grounds and putting greens have all been put in excellent condition, freshly sodded and leveled off, and in every respect the links have been made as perfect as circumstances would permit. Several thousand dollars has been spent by the club in improvements, and the coming season is going to be a wonderfully active one for golf in Morristown.

The first tournament will be held May 30, Decoration Day, and it will probably continue through the week, as the club cups for both ladies and gentlemen will be played for. These cups were first competed for last Fall, and excited a great deal of interest. The respective cups will eventually become the property of the players winning them three times. Miss A. Howland Ford won the ladies' cup last year, and she is keeping in good form to win it again, if possible, this season. The men's cup was won by Willenus Shipper, one of the club's crack players, but he will have some strong contestants this year, as many of the men have been practicing lately with the special intention of winning the cup if possible. Some of the contestants who will be seen in these coming tournaments are Mrs. Henry P. Phipps, Miss Lois Raymond, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. Egerton Brown, Miss Fanny L. Hopkins, Mrs. Arthur Dean, Miss Gertrude Hankins, Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Thebaud, Mrs. Elliot Smith, Alexander H. Tiers, William Shippen, Arthur Scribner, W. A. Flagg, Paul Revere, Dr. Henriques, A. B. Frost, Arthur Dean, J. O. H. Pitney, and E. B. Freilnghuysen.

The new Green Committee chosen at a recent meeting of the club consists of Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman; William Shippen, Alexander H. Tiers, Louis Thebaud, and John R. Brinley. The same officers of the club will continue this year as last. Miss Nina Howland is President and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly Vice President. The new members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Robert P. Ballantine and Mrs. W. Austin Flagg, they taking the places of Mrs. G. G. Freilnghuysen and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden, who have been obliged to retire.

Several important changes have been made in the club's constution, and a capable professional golfer has been secured to care for the links and instruct the members whenever necessary. He is Arthur Stark, a Scotchman, who has done considerable playing on the links in his own country. He is assisted by his son, Willie Stark, a fine young player.

With 400 members, equally divided between the ladies and gentlemen, the Morristown Golf Club is in a wonderfully flourishing condition, and with its grand course of eighteen holes it has jumped this year into the front rank of American golf clubs.

Golf is going to be played with more vigor on Staten Island than this season than ever before. The enthusiastic Staten Island golfers last year laid out a small course over the Fox Hills, but this year the Richmond County Country Club has added golf to its list of sports and fine links of seven holes has been laid out, about one and three-quarter miles in circuit. The hazards in these links are particularly fine, there being two excellent water bunkers, one a natural stream of considerable depth. Willie Park, Jr., the famous Scotch professional now in this country, has played over the Staten Island course with some of the members and was well pleased with it. The game on Staten Island owes its existence to five men—George Hunter, who has played the game extensively in the old country; George E. Armstrong, James Park, Edward Beckett, and John Scrimgeour. They first started to play the game on the Island last year, and they quickly found many who were anxious to join their ranks. Hunter and Armstrong both are members of the St. Andrew's Club, Yonkers. Armstrong last year won the handicap club tournament, and Hunter is one of the club's ex-champions. He is Captain of the Richmond County Country Club's golf team, and on the Golf Committee are J. H. Motley, Chairman; A. J. MacDonald, Wetherell Thomas, George E. Armstrong, and George Hunter.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, at Southampton, L. I., has also made extensive improvements during the Winter. The clubhouse has been enlarged to one-third the size again. Eight bedrooms have been added, a sitting room, and a number of extra lockers. The golf links have also been increased from twelve to eighteen holes, and the course is now three miles in extent, probably the finest in the United States, for during the last two years a great deal of money and careful attention has been bestowed upon these Shinnecock links. The officers of the club are: President—Gen. Thomas H. Barber; Vice President—George R. Schieffelin; Treasurer—Charles L. Atterbury; Secretary—Samuel L. Parrish. A number of club tournaments for ladies and gentlemen will be held on the grounds later in the season.

Farming in Colorado.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

It is encouraging to note an increase of cultivated acreage in this State, due to an increase in population. There is plenty of room in Colorado for more farmers, and there is a market for a great deal more than the farms of this State produce. Colorado could support twice as many farmers as it has now, and to do this it would not be necessary to bring a single additional acre under ditch. A large percentage of the land now under ditch is uncultivated, the farmers owning more than they can till.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE—9 lots, 25x131, Park Place, Brooklyn, between Underhill and Washington Avs.; street paved, sewered and water; near park entrance and proposed new institute. Apply J. P. TAAFFE, 18 Concorn St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOREST HILL, N. J.—Within 30 minutes of Chambers St. or 23d St. ferry; flagged, curbed, and macadamized streets, gas, water, &c.; houses for sale or rent; lots on easy terms; send for illustrated booklet. FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION, Newark, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE; ALSO LAND ON the Sound in Connecticut. MELVILLE E. MEAD, 47 Cedar St.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

NEW-JERSEY A SPECIALTY; THE ORANGES; very desirable investments; sale or rent. E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 90 Broadway, second floor.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
85 Choice and Valuable Lots
ON
2d AND 3d AVS.,
85th, 86th, AND 87th STS.,
BAY RIDGE,
NEAR FORT HAMILTON, L. I.,
30th Ward, Brooklyn.
NEW SHORE ROAD, NEWLY LAID OUT PARK AND DRIVEWAY.
GAS AND WATER ON THE PROPERTY.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
Tuesday, May 21, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, New-York.

By Peter F. MEYER & CO., Auctioneers.

This will close out the entire holding of the Hamilton Land Co., and will be the last opportunity to get lots at reasonable prices in this fast growing and improving neighborhood.

60 per cent. can remain on bonds and mortgages at 5 per cent. for 1, 2 or 3 years.

Titles guaranteed by The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

Access may be had by the 39th St. Ferry and Electric Railroad, which passes the property; by Bridge, via 3d Ave. Electric Cars; by boat direct from Battery, or 5th Ave. Branch of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

For maps and particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway (basement), New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EAST 104TH ST.
3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot
NO. 223 WEST 4th ST.,
between Christopher and West 10th Sts.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.
Under the direction of Lucien Oudin, Referee.
1,437 BROADWAY, AND 143 WEST 40th ST.
(ADJOINING.)
1,437 BROADWAY—4-story frame and brick front building, with store. Lot 24.4x80.4x25.4 1-2x97.1 1-2.
143 WEST 40th ST.—7-story brick hotel building, covering lot. Size, 30x94.2x30.9x88.8.
THOMAS E. STEWART, Plaintiff's Attorney, 203 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST., Nos. 209, 211, and 213.

Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.

APPLY TO
CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Avenue.
New-York City.

OFFICE.—$100 a year; ground floor; 66 Grand St., near Wooster; heat, light, and attendance.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

AT MANTOLOKING, OCEAN CO., NEW-JERSEY.

Several very desirable cottages to rent for the season; furnished complete; running water from two artesian wells 1,200 feet deep; rent of ocean-front cottages, $500 to $800; on bay, $300 to $400; ample shoal facilities; fine bathing, fishing, and sailing. Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Cass Realty Corporation, 503 Fifth Avenue, or 59 Liberty St., New-York City.

Summit and Short Hills, N. J.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished, to rent, Summer season; also choice property for sale.
VAN RENSSELAER, MARTIN & RAMSEY,
111 Broadway.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER AT NEWPORT —A fully furnished house on Miantonomi Av., near Broadway; ample grounds and stable; rent moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER & CO., 187 Fulton St.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR 8-INCH, 10-INCH, AND 12-Inch Steel Gun Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, May 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, June 1, 1895, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with four sets each, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 8 and 10 inch guns, and two sets for 12-inch guns. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL ARMOR-PIERCING Shot.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, May 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, June 1, 1895, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., with 104 more or less, of ten-inch steel armor-piercing shot. All information furnished on application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnace.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL DECK-PIERCING Shell.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, May 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, June 1, 1895, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 140, more or less, of 12-inch steel deck-piercing shell. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1895.—A public hearing will be given at Room N 8, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City, 11 A. M., Wednesday, May 15, 1895, in the matter of the dredging of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company, across South Shrewsbury River, at Oceanport, N. J. All interested parties are cordially invited to be present. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Col., Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR POWDER.—ORDNANCE OFfice, War Department, Washington, May 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1895, for furnishing the Department with about 20,000 pounds of powder for sea-coast guns, delivered at Benicia Arsenal, Cal. All information can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering about six hundred tons of anthracite coal will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, May 21, 1895. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for dredging on the North River, north of West 34th St., will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, May 21, 1895. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE—Estimates for dredging on the Harlem River will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, May 21, 1895. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, two parcels, viz.: 455 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 249 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue 16.8 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, Reginald H. Arnold, referee, 446 and 448 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, beginning 143.8 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, respectively 24.8 and 24.10 by 100.10. Due on judgment on each, $2,375.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Jumel Terrace, plot 75 by 94.4¾, by 76.3 9-16 by —. Due on judgment, $19,585.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, northwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 19.11 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,900.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 458 and 460 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 40 by 99.11, four-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $21,870.

Referees' Notices.

LEWIS STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY A. PLATT, plaintiff, against GEORGE S. CARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Lewis Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, and being part of a lot of ground known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable property situated in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, near the dry dock, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, January, 1826, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, October 11th, 1831, numbered 55 tin case, as lot number five, (5,) bounded and described as follows: Easterly in front by Lewis Street; northerly by the remaining part of said lot number five, (5;) southerly by land of some person unknown, and westerly in the rear by lot number four (4) on said map; the said part of lot hereby described being seventeen feet and three-quarters of an inch in breadth in front and rear, and in length on each side seventy-two feet nine inches, be the said dimensions more or less; the partition wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof being a party wall; the said premises being also known as number 209 Lewis Street, and formerly known as number 207 Lewis Street.

And also all that other certain lot of ground, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Lewis Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, in the Eleventh Ward, in the City of New-York, and being parts of lots known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable property situated in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, near the dry dock, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, January, 1826, and on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, October 11th, 1831, numbered 55 tin case, as lots numbers five and six, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lewis Street, and in the front part of said lot number five, seventy-four feet two and one-half inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Lewis Street and Seventh Street; and running thence northerly, on Lewis Street, along the remaining front part of said lot number five (5) and part of said lot number six, (6,) seventeen feet one and one-half inches to that part of said lot number six now or lately belonging to George Downing; thence running westerly, along said Downing's line parallel with the north line of said lot number five, sixty-eight feet and three inches to the rear of said lot number six; thence southerly, along the rears of parts of said lots numbered six and five, seventeen feet to the northwest corner of that part of said lot number five conveyed by the executors of Nicholas Schureman, deceased, to Elijah Crawford; thence easterly, along the north line of that part of said lot number five conveyed as aforesaid to the said Elijah Crawford, seventy feet six inches to the place of beginning. The partition between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof being a party wall. The said premises being now also known as number 211 Lewis Street, and formerly known as 209 Lewis Street.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1895.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
O'SHAUNESSY & KIELY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH Street.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—AMBIA BOODY, plaintiff, against SUSAN ORCUTT and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Herman W. Vander Poel, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and nineteen (119) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; running thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, partly through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning; thence southerly and again at right angles to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, partly through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenants of restrictions, &c., contained in agreement recorded in Liber 2,320 of Conveyances, Page 173.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

H. W. VANDER POEL, Referee.
PERCY L. KLOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 208 Broadway, New-York.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH Street.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—AMBIA BOODY, plaintiff, against SUSAN ORCUTT and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Herman W. Vander Poel, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and nineteen (119) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; running thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, partly through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenants of restrictions, &c., contained in agreement recorded in Liber 2,320 of Conveyances, Page 173.—Dated New-York, April 29, 1895.

H. W. VANDER POEL, Referee.
PERCY L. KLOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 203 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
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FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HENRY GREENBERG, plaintiff, against AMANDA WHITE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the third day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, between the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, in the Twenty-second (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, commencing and beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Forty-seventh (47th) Street and Eleventh Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence running easterly and parallel with Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches to Forty-seventh (47th) Street, and thence running westerly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-five (25) feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches in depth on either side, and being the same premises in part thereof conveyed by James Selby West to Henry Hughes by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 524 of Conveyances, Page 520, on September 3d, 1849.—Dated New-York, May 6, 1895.

PETER L. HALPIN, Referee.
CHARLES F. ESTWICK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTchester.—The SUFFOLK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, plaintiff, against ELLEN L. SULLIVAN, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, May 28th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part of, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of 59th Street, distant 208 feet 2 inches east from the northeast corner of 2d Avenue and 59th Street, and running thence north and parallel with 2d Avenue 100 feet; thence east and parallel with 59th Street 25 feet; thence south and parallel with 2d Avenue 40 feet; thence east and parallel with 59th Street 6 inches; thence south and parallel with 2d Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall 60 feet to the north side of 59th Street 25 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated May 1st, 1895.

J. A. YOUNG, Referee.
TIMOTHY M. GRIFFING, Attorney for Plaintiff, Riverhead, N. Y.
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Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES JORDAN, plaintiff, against SARAH C. MINTO and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 10th day of April, 1895, bearing date the 28th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New-York, May 31st, 1882, made and signed by Stephen Towle, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate, in the City of New-York, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, signed by Philo T. Ruggles, referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New-York, by the lots Number 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) and 45, (forty-five,) which said lots, taken together, are more particularly described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, with the westerly side of Jumel Terrace, as laid down on said map, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Jumel Terrace, seventy-five (75) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, ninety-four feet four and one-quarter inches; thence southerly parallel with St. Nicholas Avenue, seventy-six feet three and nine-sixteenths inches; thence easterly parallel with the north side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, April 17th, 1895.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 13 Chambers St., New-York City.
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SEVENTH AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES HENDERSON, plaintiff, against ROBERT HENDERSON and ELIZABETH HENDERSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 25th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and commencing at the distance of forty-three-third feet and twenty-fourth Streets, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant forty-three and nine (49) feet four (4) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue, nineteen feet eight inches; thence westerly, of an inch, in the centre of the party wall between the building on this lot and the one adjoining the same on the north; thence westerly at right angles to Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of the said party wall, ninety-nine feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch, and thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-third Street eighty feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Robert Henderson by Rosa Levey by deed dated the 27th day of July, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2,248 of Conveyances, Page 22, on the 29th day of July, 1889.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
ISAAC N. MILL